# ATKINSON'S EVENING POST,
## AND PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS.

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### TO THE MEMORY OF A. M. R.

She died when her morning of life was unclouded,
When hope's golden promise gilded her way,
Ere guile's subtle wing had her spirit enshrouded,
She sank to the tomb like a rose in decay.

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### THE LOCKSMITH OF PHILADELPHIA.

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Written for the Evening Post and Saturday News.

### ODE TO A DISTILLERY.

[illegible]

Bread corns succeed use commuting
Vile, polluted and polluting—
Smoke and stench exhaling ever,
Work of darkness ceasing never
Breathes the foul Distillery.

The lurid flames in sooty wreaths ascending,
Propel the poison with its bounds contending,
Thro' serpent coils, its onward course
It presses with diminished force,
The limpid bane, in ceaseless flow,
Appears the harbinger of woe,
Thy boon to man, Distillery.

See, from thy very door even now proceeding,
Wild, haggard, tottering, maddened, wretches reeling,
Palsied, bruised, and wounded all,
View thy votaries, Alcohol,
Child in tattered garb and pale,
Anguished Mother! whence thy wail?
To thee they point, Distillery.

Deaf to the voice of woe, the stones reprove thee,
The stream that mutters by, would fain remove thee,
First, rising high with giant force,
He swept thy confines in his course;
And late thy mounted wall o'erthrew;
Exposed he saw where Foulness grew.
Thy help-mate boon, Distillery.

With wave indignant from thy touch retiring,
With human woe, I heard his voice conspiring;
Foul, and baleful, on my shore,
Evil, like thee, was born before,
Not even in savage days of yore,
When Indian raised his murderous roar,
On these wild banks, Distillery!

He paused. Again in deeper tones resounding,
With thoughts that breathe, and words that curse abounding,
When Truth and Science, round thy wall,
Have seven times sounded—it shall fall.
Then who, thy bane shall dare relay,
His first born's life shall be the pay;
And, ere the purposed work is done,
Dark Fate shall seize his youngest son,—
The lingering doom, Distillery. D.

Nothing sooner leads to despondency than hope improperly indulged. To be thrown from towering expectations and to find one's-self in distress, where we promised ourselves undoubted success, is like being cast from the top of a precipice: our faculties are stunned as it were, by unexpected calamity; and it is with difficulty our minds recover from the sudden fall.

### CARDINAL CHEVERUS.

MEMOIR.

JOHN, CARDINAL DE CHEVERUS, was born at Mayenne in France, Jan. 28, 1768. He was ordained a priest in 1790; banished from France 1792; remained three years in England, which he left for America in 1795. He was made Bishop of Boston in 1808, and returned to France in 1823, where he was consecrated Bishop of Montauban. In 1826 he was made Archbishop of Bordeaux, and, soon after, a Peer of France. In the spring of 1836, he was raised to the dignity of Cardinal, and died July 19 of the same year.

Born of an honorable family, educated in childhood by a mother worthy of such a son, at the age of twelve he dedicated himself to the service of God, and began his work of devotion, charity and virtue. At school he was among all his companions the most light-hearted in his sports, the most diligent in his studies. As a child, the only punishment he feared was that he might be thought unworthy to join with his parents in their evening worship. At the age of thirteen he was thrown into a college where teachers and pupils were alike infected by the loose morals and general contempt for religion which marked that disastrous period in France; yet there his fasts, his prayers and weekly communion, were rigidly observed. And with all this severity toward himself, such were his kindness and gentleness toward others, such his vivacity and talents, his purity and sincerity, that among scoffers and infidels, young men of profligate sentiments and lives, he not only commanded universal respect, but seems to have been the favorite of all.

A generous spirit of self-sacrifice, was perhaps the leading feature of his life. At the age of thirteen against the advice of his attorney, he put an end to a law suit by giving up all his claims, just at the time when it was about to be decided in his favor, because he feared that in gaining the suit he should ruin the adverse party. He came to England an inexperienced young man, ignorant alike of the people and the language, with less than sixty dollars for his whole resources. The English Government proffered assistance. He gratefully declined their aid, saying that the little he had would answer till he might get some knowledge of the language, and then he could support himself, though it should be only by working with his own hands. In a few months, by his industry in teaching, he was able not only to provide for himself, but to contribute something also to the support of his unfortunate countrymen. Before leaving England, by a legal instrument, he renounced all claim on his paternal estate and set out on his mission to America, feeling himself freed from any weight that might bind him to the world, and prepared to engage in that cause which had first been spread to the world by the labors of twelve poor fishermen. When about to depart from America he again gave up all his property, even his library, and left Boston with nothing but the same trunk that he had brought with him twenty-eight years before.

Whether his income were large or small, his own mode of living was the same. At Boston he had but one small room. The chairs were of the most ordinary kind; often there were not enough of these to accommodate his visitors; and then his bed, which consisted only of some boards, raised a little above the floor and covered with a thin mattress, was used to supply the deficiency. While Bishop of Boston, he split his own fire-wood, and, while Archbishop of Bordeaux, not unfrequently brought it in with his own arms. "This," he said, "is the only way of being waited upon to one's taste," and then it left such resources for the poor.

The generosity of Cheverus was not only connected with rigid economy, but pervaded by a nice sense of justice. While glad to spend all his income, he was never willing to exceed it, however pressing [illegible]

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bark of a tree. Then, with a tone of great kindness he told them that in future bread would be all the food he should require.

Cheverus remained among us, till 1823, when the King of France recalled him in order to install him over the Bishopric of Montauban. The ties which bound him here were too strong to be broken. At first he refused to go; but the French Government persisting in its request, and his physicians representing that he could not, without great hazard, continue here through another winter, he felt no longer at liberty to remain. Protestants and Catholics almost alike regretted their loss. "We hold him," says a paper signed by two hundred of the first citizens of Boston, "to be a blessing and a treasure to our social community, which we cannot part with, and which, without injustice to any man, we may affirm, if withdrawn from us, can never be replaced." Even the jailor, we are told, came deeply moved, to take leave of him. The Bishop, with his usual mildness, said to him—"Those that leave you generally are delighted to get out of your way. It is not so with me: I leave you with pain, and shall always remember your kindness toward the poor prisoners."

The evening before he left Boston, his friends crowded around him, threw themselves upon him, and wept over him. And where private feelings had no influence, his departure was lamented as a public loss. Where shall we find a more touching and beautiful eulogium than the following, which first appeared in our journal, and which, though long familiar, we cannot even now read without a quickening of the pulse?

"Has not," says Dr. Channing, in his article on Fenelon, "the metropolis of New England witnessed a sublime example of Christian virtue in a Catholic Bishop? Who among our religious teachers would solicit a comparison between himself and the devoted Cheverus? This good man, whose virtues, and talents have now raised him to high dignities in church and state, who now wears in his own country the joint honors of an Archbishop and a Peer, lived in the midst of us, devoting his days and night, and his whole heart, to the service of a poor and uneducated congregation. We saw him declining, in a great degree, the society of the cultivated and refined, that he might be the friend of the ignorant and friendless; leaving the circles of a polished life, which he would have graced, for the meanest hovels; bearing, with a father's sympathy, the burdens and sorrows of a large spiritual family; charging himself alike with their temporal and spiritual concerns, and never discovering, by the faintest indication, that he felt his lore and degraded by his seemingly humble office. This good man, bent on his errands of mercy, was seen in our streets under the most burning sun of summer and the fiercest storms of winter, as if armed against the elements by the power of his charity. He, enjoys among us what to such a man must be dearer than fame. His name is cherished where the great of this world are unknown. It is pronounced with blessings, with grateful tears, with sighs for his return, in many an abode of sorrow and want."

The perfect simplicity of his character, united as it was with feelings so warm and sensitive, is, perhaps, what strikes us most in the life of Cheverus. This was the true secret of his strength. It gave consistency to all his efforts. It directed to a single point, those powerful impulses which, for want of unity, are so often thrown away upon a great variety of subjects. None of the gifts which God had bestowed on him were ever lost. The passions of youth instead of laying waste what the vigor of manhood must be exhausted in repairing, were already building up the character of the man. From this unity of purpose, we find in him a completeness through which every part of his life gives strength to the whole. We feel that it is always the same man who is before us. In the cellars of Broad street, and in the palace of Charles the Tenth or Louis Philippe; in the school-boy and the Peer of France; in the young Abbé and the old Archbishop, we find always the same humble, faithful, devoted minister of the cross. His official conduct was not something assumed; it was a part of himself. Through the forms of time he looked ever to those great spiritual interests which are supreme and eternal. After giving a very simple discourse on the plainest precepts of Christian duty, he was told that many of the nobility were present. "I knew nothing of that," he replied, "and if I had, the entertainment would have been the same." Being called to preach before an assembly of conceited and tumultuous students, his discourse was almost worthy of the apostle from whom his text was taken. "I am determined," he began, "to know nothing among you but Jesus Christ and him crucified. If it were my business to speak of human science, it would be in this learned school, and from you, gentlemen, that I should seek instruction; but now I am to speak of the science of the cross—a science which I have been studying and preaching these forty years among civilized nations and savage tribes." * * * * —And such were the simplicity, sincerity and dignity of his manner, that all listened in silence, with strong interest and attention. We have seen those who knew him in Boston and in the obscure villages of Maine and Vermont; and the pictures given by each, and by the poor peasants of France, are all the same; and all agree with the general impression of his character which is left by the work before us. Every where the same gentleness, simplicity, modesty; the same firmness, intrepidity and meekness.

His deep and ready insight into man was a natural result of the quick sympathies which brought him at once into close contact with others. We have no evidence that he possessed remarkable powers of thought. His capacity for abstract subjects, we apprehend, was small. Nor have we evidence that he was able to search into those principles of truth which are the central energies of the moral world, or comprehend those broad views of man, and society, in conformity to which all great measures of social improvement must be carried out.

We have sometimes heard his name mentioned in connection with that of Fenelon. They belong to entirely distinct orders. They were alike pure and simple-minded, alike humble and devoted. But the purity, simplicity, humility and self-sacrifice of Fenelon were entirely different from the same qualities in Cheverus. Fenelon moves through a wider sphere—he reaches farther into the soul of things, and has a more purely spiritual existence. His personal influence was not so much less, as the influence of his works is broader and more enduring. We can imagine circumstances under which Fenelon might have performed all that was done by Cheverus; but we cannot conceive it possible that Cheverus should ever have left behind the legacy by which Fenelon has enriched the world. The one we regard as a model of action, a spur to the thoughtless, sluggish, or selfish spirit; to the other we turn in the hour of sadness and doubt, and in the season of solitary thought, when we would rise above the interests of the day and feast on visions of immortal hope. As one possessing that happy combination of faculties which fits man for a life of active beneficence, it would be hard to find the parallel of Cheverus. In [illegible]

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For two days the coffin was permitted to remain in the church, where all ranks and conditions crowded round to see for the last time the features of him who had been the father and the friend of all; and as they stood, with eyes fixed on his marble countenance their sobs were interrupted only by broken words of grateful affection.

It is good for us to dwell on an example like this. It gives enlargement to our minds, breaking away the little party feelings that sometimes gather round us. When we see in the most corrupt church on earth, such men as Sir Thomas More, and Fenelon, and Cheverus—when we see such men as Hooker, Herbert, and Leighton, Sir Henry Vane, Wesley, Milton, and William Penn—men who belong to the whole world scattered through different religious denominations—we feel how unnatural are those distinctions that would shut up all goodness within a single sect; and we feel, too, the richness of the Divine mercy, which, under every form of worship, brings to honest and devout hearts all that is essential to their life. Veil the truth as you may, behind the clouds of human error—pinion it down as you can, by lifeless forms—when the true and large heart comes, these clouds become transparent, and dead forms instinct with life. There men gather together and go away enriched by a new revelation of the Divine love. Not the place or the form—it is the soul that speaks. Forms and creeds, churches and appointed meetings, language, tones and looks, are but the changing instruments through which the unchanging "Word" is to be impressed upon the human soul. Where the truth is struggling for utterance there it will be heard; and were no other lesson than this taught by his life, we should receive with joy the memorial of every good man. Examples of genius we view afar off, as objects of admiration; but an example of simple, unaffected goodness is within the reach of all, and calls upon us all to be what we admire. J. H. M.

Written for the Evening Post and Saturday News.

### TO MY MOTHER.

Mother, I knew thee, ere the frost of age,
Had dim'd the lustre of thy ebon tresses,
Or the smooth surface of thy brow's pure page,
Had own'd the marks which time's rude hand impresses.

Then the clear sunshine of thy azure eye
Had ne'er by sorrow's gath'ring clouds been shaded,
And beauty's tints, upon thy cheek might vie,
With summer's rose, ere yet one leaf has faded.

Years since have pass'd, disease has bent thy form,
And grief its bitter cup to thee has given;
Yet 'mid the ragings of misfortune's storm,
Faith's clearer eye could see a bright'ning heaven.

Mother! my childhood knew no other friend;
Be mine the task to cheer thy latest hours,
Upon thy falt'ring footsteps to attend,
And strew thy pathway to the tomb with flowers.

*Lexington, Ky. March,* 1839. D. W.

Written for the Evening Post and Saturday News.

### THE MYSTIC.

BY RICHARD STEWART, EVANS.

Das ist eben das wahre Geheimniss, das allen vor augen,
Ziegt, euch ewig umgibt, aber von keinem geseh'n.
SCHILLER.

In Meroria's shadowy land, with silent gaze,
Dark awful forms the traveller amaze,
And unknown characters, in vain would tell
Lost arts and knowledge, which they hide too well.
Thus, mystic image of the great and true,
Half veiled thy face, in half revealed to view,
Yet dimly seen, though destined to o'erthrow,
Oppression's creed, and theories of woe.
At thy dread call, the gory dead rejoice,
And the red Battle lifts his earthquake voice;
And nature still proclaims, to man is given,
Pleasure and fame on earth, increased in heaven;
Through stormy clouds, the coming splendors gleam,
Of joys beyond the Moslem's wildest dream;
The Cæsars of the earth, of noble name,
Shall vie with Michael, in the strife of fame.

Written for the Evening Post and Saturday News.

## An Essay on Human Nature as it is.

There are a class of individuals whose characteristic trait is to study human nature with the most discrimination. The most delicate shades of action, the most subtle springs of thought and feeling lie open to their ken, and points which with others would easily have escaped detection, are by them subjected to the narrowest scrutiny. Such undoubtedly merit the applause of all who really and sincerely wish a solution to the enigma of human character—the real gordian knot of human nature. They deserve the good will of their fellow mortals, because every discovery they make, be it ever so trifling in itself, is tending to increase the bulk of human knowledge, and adding, a mite at least, to the legacy we must sooner or later hand down to our descendants; besides all are personally interested in the subject under consideration, and however beneficial each discovery may be to succeeding ages, it is of equal benefit to themselves. If the age should ever arrive, as we sincerely hope it will, when men instead of seeing each other "as in a glass darkly, shall see face to face," when the labyrinths of each man's breast shall be open to the inspection of his neighbors, when the deep mysteries of self shall be unlocked by the key of criticism, a radical change will have come over the aspect of human affairs, a change for the better and not for the worse. Let us analyse the subject a little. In the present age, motives and impulses are never presented to the view in an unvarnished light, the soul and its affections are completely cloaked up, and defy any thing like human observation. Men move on together; mingle in the affairs of business, pass the allotted time of their being, and are gathered to their fathers, riddles to each other, and almost riddles to themselves. Dissimulation seems to be the watch word of creation, and he who can show the most tact in the art is the best fellow, and is praised for having so well performed his part in life's great drama. Her object when viewed through a distorted medium must appear altogether different from what it really is, either in external shape, color, or dimensions. The law of physics finds a parallel in our depraved natures. We are each a distorted medium, and he who would expect to see motives and principles in their true light by making outward actions the standard of his calculations, is looking for an impossible result. We are casting no imputation upon nature; nature has undergone a sort of alchymy, we would not confound one with the other, they claim no kin, the one is utterly incongruous with the other. This shade of subtlety has been induced by many circumstances, it is not our province to detail them, we wish if we can to sketch the probable picture the human soul would present were this thick, dark covering torn away from it, to delineate its probable features, were the mask of deceit removed. We shall lay aside the fanciful in our sketch. Truth demands it, so does reason. Let us turn our steps to the mart of business. See there behind his counter stands the man who ranks high in respectability. The world esteems his morality and integrity. He is the standard of mercantile excellence, and he who would whisper any thing to his detraction would be branded at once as a villain. There he stands trying to sell his commodities to one who he knows is a stranger to the quibbles of trade, and whose simplicity urges him to suppose all others like himself. Did a man of his own stamp occupy the place of this guileless purchaser, he would still be the man of upright dealing, but here he may dupe his fellow with no danger of ever being exposed to the censure of the word, by which he is so much respected, and so his morality and integrity are laid aside to suit a particular emergency to be taken up again at pleasure. This is the world's justice. We had thought it to be a steady, ever-acting principle, dwelling in the breast, a constant tenant, and allowing no other principle to take its place, but here it is the paltry instrument of man, the cowering slave of his will, instead of the supreme ruler of his doings. Come with me now to the domestic scene where nature should be seen in her true colors, however elsewhere disguised and perverted. You see seated at the table of a family circle, a guest, who, if we may judge by the attention lavished upon him is a universal favorite. The cordiality of his reception would seem to indicate the strongest degree of friendship on the part of his entertainers at first sight we share the joy which seems to pervade the assembled group, and praise their act of hospitality. But when upon further enquiry we discover that their guest is a man of wealth, the veil is torn from our eyes, and the motive stands out in all its deformity. By kind attention they expect to secure a return of favor, which shall doubly repay them for the mite they have bestowed. What a principle of action, and this is the world's hospitality! Some may suppose we can go no further, we wish we could not, but we can. We can extend our remarks to affairs of religion, we can tear the cloak from sanctity itself. The church presents a field for observation. In the first ages, they who added themselves unto the body of Christ's followers were men who could not dissemble. What motive could have urged them in that period of bitter persecution, to embrace the faith of a despised Nazarene but one of the purest stamp? Since then the case has changed. Men join the church now-a-days as they did then by *numbers*, but it is because the "Pharisees and rulers have believed on Him." In our times a man to maintain a respectable footing in society finds it his interest to join the church. Be he merchant, tradesman, or professional man, he expects an extension of his business by such a step. They who are of the "same household of faith" will certainly be something in his pocket, nor is this all. He can keep fellow-members out of the money which he owes them, for debts contracted, longer than he could persons who he knew did not belong to the church at all. If a fellow-member is a tradesman, he can empty his shelves, and sit on his labor without the least fear of molestation, for surely he knows that a member would rather wait four years than put justice in requisition. Thus he can smile at the law, and then thank the church for it, while the mechanic who kneels at the same table with himself is sometimes forced to wish he had never joined the church where men professing and calling themselves christians, act ten times worse than men who never set foot within its pale. Christ is wounded in the house of his friends, and here at least where motives should be as pure as Heaven itself, we are God at the top, and self all the while at the bottom. The church then, we say it with nothing of irreverence, the church is made a cloak of motive, and of all the cloaks which human ingenuity has devised, to distort the principles of human action—the church in my humble opinion is the best cloak a-going. How often is the name placed upon the subscription list, to let the world see how nicely it tallies with the fifty or the hundred, and to let the "right hand know what the left hand doeth" when men would have it seem that pure benevolence was their only spring of action. How often are the courtesies of life exchanged between families or individuals, while envy or hatred is still rankling in the bosom, and only waiting some excitement to put forth its fruit of bitterness. How often will the lip utter what the heart disowns, and the hands perform what the will denounces. How often are the purest affections of the soul degraded from their office; love will bow with deference to the gold were it turns with abhorrence from the person; power will awe into respect, where weakness would be followed by insult. We will write volumes of panegyric on the man of influence and standing, and load every gale with slander and detraction, if he fall from his station by some change of fortune. Alas for poor human nature, "The greatest mystery to man is man." We have been sparing of examples in sketching this picture. We say not whether it be true to the life or not; it remains with our readers to answer the question severally for themselves. Perhaps their consciences may even now be giving a twitching response. Perhaps some point in this moral delineation may tally with their own case exactly. If so well, we have come to the determination to watch closely the springs of human action, and whenever we have traced them to their course to sketch them for our own benefit and instruction, we will view character in its every phasis, and we think from what we have already seen and experienced, however little it may be, that human nature as it appears to be, is altogether distinct from human nature as it is. VERITAS.

Written for the Evening Post and Saturday News.

### PARTING SONG.

COMPOSED BY MR. DODGE FOR MARCH 29, 1839.

When lowering clouds involve the sun,
And darkness premature comes on,
The Alpine trav'ler turns to view
And bid his morning joys adieu.
The groves in brighter colors glow,
The streams in gentler murmurs flow,
The hills in parting lustre rise
The lake reflects the ambient skies.

Thus, while the painful parting hour,
Dims every hope with sad'ning power,
The past in bright relief appears
And shines between our smiles and tears
But see, the trav'ler gains a height,
Where summits peer in purple light,
He looks beyond the stormy plains,
His heart's where cloudless glory reigns.

While higher hopes our spirits cheer,
Than on the mountain heights appear,
Shall sorrow fill the parting scene,
Because a cloud has come between?
No! thro' the gloom we'll speed away,
With eye intent on heavenly day,
The rainbow's promise greets our eyes
With hope to meet beyond the skies

## GRANADA.

Granada preserves, almost throughout, its ancient character. Many Moorish houses are still remaining; even where those have been destroyed, others have arisen on their sites built almost in the same style; so that it is not easy to determine, at a glance, which are of Moslem construction and which not. The architects have preferred the ancient style probably as best suited to the climate or because, by following the models before them, they were spared the trouble of contriving new plans—no slight consideration to Spaniards. The identity of sites accounts for the narrow and tortuous character of the streets,—the style of building adopted by the Moors as most conductive to coolness. So narrow are they in some instances, that a person may actually touch the houses on either side with his elbows. In its general aspect, Granada resembles both Seville and Cordova, but has not the poverty-stricken appearance of the latter city, and has an air of greater antiquity, with more of the ruinous and picturesque than the former. Some few of the houses have pictured fronts, so common in the cities of Portugal, or are painted a bright yellow; but the general hue is white, dimmed by age. Here and there the fronts are ornamented with rude paintings of the Virgin and Child, sometimes high up on the wall of the building. The roofs project very much, often as far as four or five feet, and in the narrower streets these frequently overlap; the eaves are supported by oblique props, and bristle with waterspouts. Miradores, or kiosks, abound, and their place is sometimes supplied by open terraces beneath the elevated roof, of the houses, where the citizens may "take the cool" of the evening, and have the pleasure of overlooking their neighbors. There are flat terraces too, upon the roofs, planted with shrubs and flowers, forming aerial gardens which, seen either from above or below, have a very charming effect; and it is no uncommon thing, in passing through the narrower streets, to find yourself, canopied by an awning of vines extending across from roof to roof, and excluding the fierce rays of the sun. The picturesque character of the houses is much increased by the balcony below, and little tiled roof projecting above every window, and by large blinds of blue-stripped linen, or of dark rush matting rolled up under these roofs, or hanging over the railing of the balcony. Here, generally sits some fair Granadina in the midst of a hanging garden of flowers her back to the blind, her feet, if ugly—but what Granadina has an ugly foot!—within the threshold, or, if otherwise, carelessly placed so as to be admired by the promenaders below, her hands busily occupied with her frame of embroidery, and her eyes no less busily engaged in scanning the figures in the streets; while, ever and anon, as she recognises some acquaintance or admirer, she neglects her work for a passing salute, a chat, or an interchange of tender glances and smiles.

The outer doors of the houses are in general kept open, and the inner being often of grated iron, afford peeps into delicious *patios* encircled by marble colonnades, and with fountains in the centre playing up in the midst of flowers and orange-plants.

One great charm in Granada is its thoroughly Spanish character. No admixture of foreign fashions or customs is here to be seen. Its situation among the mountains, cut off as it is by almost impassable tracks from the surrounding cities, and its little intercourse with the capital, tend to keep it pure in character. If Cordove on the highroad from Cadiz to Madrid, has hitherto preserved its originality, it is not probable that Granada, though much superior in size and population, will soon be spoilt by foreign innovations. But, should Spain at length become tranquil,—if she ever will, God only knows!—should she acquire a strong government, and an efficient police,—should her banditti be all *garroted*, her roads levelled, and decent inns take the place of the now comfortless *ventas*,—farewell to the genuine national character of these old cities. The tide of travellers, which is eternally ebbing and flowing on the classic plains of Italy, and has made every corner of that land as familiar to us as Brighton or Bath,—the march of intellect and civilisation, ever on the heels of an improved political condition, which has established French cafes and omnibusses in Algiers, has hackneyed Grand Cairo, and Constantinople, and is about to run steam-carriages beneath the Pyramids,—will then extend to Granada! Oh, the effects of bad government!—oh, the delightful terrors of the bandit's *trabuco*!—oh, the sweet miseries of the *ventas*! When these are gone—gone, alas! will be the splendours of Granada;—its Alhambra will be torn to pieces by travellers,—English and French villas will rise on the banks of the Xenil and Darro—bonnets will usurp the place of *mantillas*,—a book will supersede the fan,—the mackintosh will expel the *capa parda*,—and the bull-ring will be converted into a chapel! The sun of Granada's glory will have set for ever!

## OLD IRONSIDES ON A LEE SHORE.

BY AN EYE WITNESS.

It was at the close of a stormy day in the year 1835, when the gallant frigate Constitution, under the command of Captain Elliott—having on board the late Edward Livingston, late Minister at the Court of France, and his family, manned by nearly five hundred souls—drew near to "the chops" of the English Channel. For four days she had been beating down from Plymouth, and on the fifth, at evening, she made her last tack for the French coast.

The watch was set at eight P. M.—the Captain came on deck soon after, and having ascertained the bearing of Scilly, gave orders to keep the ship "full and bye," remarking at the same time to the officer of the deck, that he might make the light on the lee beam, but, he stated, he thought it more than probable that he would pass it without seeing it. He then "turned in," as did most of the idlers and the starboard watch.

At a quarter past nine, P. M., the ship headed west by compass, when the call of "*Light O!*" was heard from the foretopsail yard.

"Where away?" asked the officer of the deck.

"Three points on the lee bow," replied the look-out-man; which the unprofessional reader will readily understand to mean nearly straight ahead. At this moment the Captain appeared and took the trumpet.

"Call all hands," was his immediate order.

"All hands," whistled the boatswain, with the long shrill summons, familiar to the ears of all who have ever been on board a man-of-war.

"All hands," screamed the boatswain's mates and ere the last echo died away, all but the sick were upon deck.

The ship was staggering through a heavy swell from the Bay of Biscay; the gale, which had been blowing several days, had increased to a severity that was not to be made light of. The breakers, where Sir Cloudesley Shovel and his fleet were destroyed, in the days of Queen Anne, sang their song of death before, and the Dead-Man's Ledge replied in hoarser notes behind us. To go ahead seemed to be death, and attempt to go about was sure destruction.

The first thing that caught the eye of the Captain was the furled mainsail, which he had ordered to be carried throughout the evening—the hauling up of which, contrary to the last order that he had given on leaving the deck, had caused the ship to fall off to the leeward two points, and thus led her into a position on a "lee shore" upon which a strong gale was blowing her, in which the chance of safety appeared to the stoutest nerves almost hopeless. That sole chance consisted in standing on, to carry us through the breakers of Scilly, or by a close graze along their outer ledge. Was that destiny to be the end of the gallant old ship, consecrated by so many a prayer and blessing from the heart of a nation?

"Why is the mainsail up, when I ordered it set?" cried the Captain in a tremendous voice.

"Finding that she pitched her bows under, I took it in, under your general order, sir, that the officer of the deck should carry sail according to his discretion," replied the Lieutenant in command.

"Heave the log," was the prompt command, to the master's mate. The log was thrown.

"How fast does she go?"

"Five knots and a half, sir."

"Board the main tack, sir."

"She will not bear it," said the officer of the deck.

"Board the main tack," thundered the Captain. "Keep her full and bye, Quartermaster."

"Aye! aye, sir!" The tack was boarded.

"Haul aft the main sheet," shouted the Captain, and aft it went like the spreading of a sea bird's wing, giving the huge sail to the gale.

"Give her the lee helm when she goes into the sea," cried the Captain.

"Aye! aye! sir! she has it," growled out the old sea-dog at the binnacle.

"Right your helm; keep her full and bye."

"Aye! aye! sir! full and bye she is," was the prompt answer from the helm.

"How fast does she go?"

"Nine knots and a half, sir."

"How bears the light."

"Nearly a beam sir."

"Keep her away half point."

"How fast does she go?"

"Nine knots, sir."

"Steady so!" returned the Captain.

"Steady," answered the helmsman, and all was the silence of the grave upon that crowded deck—except the howling of the storm—for a space of time that seemed to my imagination almost an age.

It was a trying hour with us—unless we could carry sail so as to go at the rate of nine knots an hour, we must of necessity dash upon Scilly, and who ever touched those rocks and lived during a storm? The sea ran very high, the rain fell in sheets, the sky was one black curtain, illuminated only by the faint light which was to mark our deliverance, or stand a monument of destruction. The wind had got above whistling, it came in puffs that flattened the waves, and made our old frigate settle her bearings, while every thing on board seemed cracking into pieces. At this moment the carpenter reported that the left bolt of the weather foreshroud had drawn.

"Get on the luffs, and set them on all the weather shrouds. Keep her at small helm, quartermaster, and ease her in the sea," were the orders of the Captain.

The luffs were soon put upon the weather shrouds, which of course relieved the chains and channels, but many an anxious eye was turned toward the remaining bolts, for upon them depended the masts, and upon the masts depended the safety of the ship—for with one foot of canvass less she could not live fifteen minutes.

Onward plunged the overladened frigate, and at every surge she seemed bent upon making the deep the sailor's grave, and her live oak sides, his coffin of glory. She had been fitted out at Boston when the thermometer was below zero. Her shrouds therefore slackened at every strain, and her unwieldly masts (for she had those designed for the frigate Cumberland, a much larger ship,) seemed ready to jump out of her. And while all was apprehension, another bolt drew!—and then another!—until at last, our whole stay was placed upon a single bolt less than a man's wrist in circumference. Still the good iron clung to the solid wood, and bore us alongside the breakers, though in a most fearful proximity to them. This thrilling incident has never, I believe, been noticed in public, but it is the literal fact—which I make not the slightest attempt to embellish. As we galloped on—for I can compare our vessel's leaping to nothing else—the rocks seemed very near us. Dark as was the night, the white foam scowled around their black heads while the spray fell over us, and the thunder of the dashing surge sounded like the awful knell that the ocean was singing for the victims it was eager to engulph.

At length the light bore upon our quarter, and the broad Atlantic rolled its white caps before us. During this time all were silent, each officer and man was at his post, and the bearing and countenance of the Captain seemed to give encouragement to every person on board. With but a bare possibility of saving the ship and those on board, he relied on his nautical skill and courage, and by carrying the mainsail when in any other situation would have been considered a suicidal act, *he weathered the lee shore, and saved the Constitution.*

The mainsail was now hauled up, by light hearts and strong hands, the jib and spanker taken in, and from the light of Scilly the gallant vessel, under close reefed topsails and main trysails, took her departure and danced merrily over the deep toward the United States.

"Pipe down," said the Captain to the First Lieutenant, "and splice the main brace." "Pipe down," echoed the First Lieutenant to the boatswain. "Pipe down," whistled the boatswain to the crew, and "pipe down" it was.

Soon the "Jack of the Dust" held his levee on the main gun-deck, and the weather beaten tars as they gathered about the grog tub, and luxuriated upon a full allowance of Old Rye, forgot all their perils and fatigue.

"How near the rocks did we go," said I to one of the master's mates, the next morning. He made no reply, but taking down his chart, showed me a pencil line *between the outside shoal and the Light House Island*, which must have been a small strait for a fisherman to run his smack through in good weather by day-light.

For what is the noble and dear old frigate reserved!

I went upon the deck: the sea was calm, a gentle breeze was swelling our canvass from our mainsail to royal, the isles of Scilly had sunk in the eastern waters, and the clouds of the dying storm were rolling off in broken masses to the northward and westward, like the flying columns of a beaten army.

I have seen many a gale of wind, and have past through scenes of great danger; but never, before nor since, have I experienced an hour so terrific, as that when the Constitution was laboring, with the lives of five hundred men hanging on a single small iron bolt, to weather Scilly, on the night of the 11th of May, 1835.

NOTE.—During the gale Mrs. Livingston inquired of the Captain if we were not in great danger, to which he replied as soon as we had passed Scilly, "you are as safe as you would be in the aisle of a church." It is singular that the frigate Boston, Capt. McNeal, about the close of the Revolution, escaped a similar danger while employed in carrying out to France, Chancellor Livingston, a relative of Edward's and also Minister to the Court of St. Cloud. He likewise had his wife on board, and while the vessel was weathering a lee shore, Mrs. Livingston asked the Captain—a rough but gallant old fire-eater—if they were not in great danger; to which he replied—"You had better, Madam, get down upon your knees, and pray to God to forgive you your numerous sins, for if we don't carry by this point, we shall all be down in five minutes."

### THE SPOT WHERE I WAS BORN.

SUNG BY MR. DEMPSTER.

I have wander'd on thro' many a clime,
Where flowers of beauty grew,
Where all was blissful to the heart,
And lovely to the view;
I have seen them in their twilight pride,
And in the dress of morn;
But none appeared so sweet to me,
As the spot where I was born.

I have wander'd on thro' many a clime,
And gazed on Palace walls;
Yet never wished that step of mine,
Should tread those stately halls;
For midst the pomp that circled me,
I still should be forlorn:
Give me, give me the lowliest cot
On the spot where I was born.

THE SILK CULTURE.

[illegible]

... with the view to embark in the Silk culture as soon as practicable after the maturity of their orchards.

At Pleasant Hill, the Shaker settlement on the Kentucky river, silk cravats, spotted handkerchiefs, ladies' dress silk, gentlemen's vesting, and a variety of other goods, are manufactured, from Silk of their own growing, and are of the finest texture, as lustrous and beautiful as any foreign manufactures I have seen. The most intelligent of the community state that the manufacture of Silk is one of their most profitable employments.

During a visit to the village of Economy a few weeks since, I had an opportunity of seeing their Silk factories, cocooneries, &c. with which I was very much pleased.

This beautiful and flourishing village is situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, 16 miles below Pittsburgh, and contains about 500 persons, who are all German or of German origin. The same community once resided on the Wabash, in Indiana, at a place called New Harmony. They all possess an equal right or share in the property at Economy, which consists of the village, with its many and large manufactories, and several thousand acres of fertile land, most of it under cultivation.

Here are ten acres of various kinds of the mulberry, planted as orchards. They have been but a short time, not more than two years, I think, in the Silk culture, and most of their trees are yet small.

They have two large cocooneries, each two stories high, and fitted up in the most complete manner, with shelves, frames, hurdles, &c. and furnished with baskets for transporting the leaves, machines for cutting them for feeding the worms, and all the necessary apparatus for such operations.

Each cocoonery has a fine cellar, flag pavement, and the sides lined with plank, for storing away the leaves, in order that they may be given to the worms while containing the proper degree of moisture.

Last summer they raised 1400 pounds of cocoons, and on the 18th of January, ultimo, they had reeled 150 pounds of raw Silk, of the best quality.

At the time of my visit numerous applications were daily being made to them, and great prices offered for their trees, which of course were refused as they had not near as many as they wanted themselves.

In their Silk factory they have looms, reels, and all the fixtures for the Silk manufacture, which were made in London, of the most approved forms.

Their manufactured articles, such as handkerchiefs, vestings, &c. samples of which I have, have been, to my knowledge, pronounced by many judges of such articles in Philadelphia and Baltimore to be equal in every respect to any imported from Europe.

Several members of this community informed me that the manufacture of silk was one of the most lucrative branches of their business.

In relation to the Silk culture "in the Western States," I can give you the general opinion, in giving you my own. I think it must succeed. Inquiry is awakened on the subject to an extent that is now irrepressible. I speak from what I have heard, more than from what I have seen. The great anxiety expressed to obtain the mulberry from the Atlantic States (there being no adequate supply here) is partly owing to the profits expected to be realized from cultivating the tree for sale. But, independently of that, the great number who are desirous of going into the Silk business as soon as they can obtain food for silk-worms, warrants the belief that, in a year or two from this time, several of the Western States will be as far advanced as any of the Eastern States now are. All they want is a supply of the most approved mulberry, and this it is entirely probable they will be able to procure in two or three years. The high prices obtained for the Morus Multicaulis do not appear, as far as I have heard, to be made an objection. The truth is, in comparison to the value of the Silk culture to the Western States, the price of the mulberry is but as dust in the balance. And to the United States, as a nation, the Silk culture certainly offers one of the fairest prospects for an increase of its wealth, independence, and the comfort of thousands of its citizens, that has ever been presented to view.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c. J. B.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

## CULTURE OF SILK IN THE U. STATES.

[LETTER TO N. B. STODDART, ESQ.

Some important occupations connected with the affairs of my present situation have prevented me from attending the General Convention of the Silk Growers, held in Baltimore in the beginning of December last, and I consequently regret having lost an opportunity of conversing with you on the important subject which now occupies the attention of the agriculturists throughout the United States. If I had been so fortunate as to have had an interview with you, I would certainly have been very much gratified with the mutual interchange of our views upon a matter which, in my opinion, deserves greater attention than has been bestowed on it until the present time.

The questions which you addressed to me in your letter of the 26th ult. would require a greater development than I can give to them within the limits of an epistolary communication. I shall, however, answer your questions in the briefest and clearest manner in my power.

As to the general views and doubts expressed by you in your letter relating to the possibility and usefulness of introducing and encouraging the culture of Silk in this country, allow me, dear sir, to say that I am of a very different opinion. The successful attempts which have been made at different periods in some of the Northern and Southern States, and the specimens of Silk produced in different parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut, afford sufficient proof that not only the climate and soil of the country are suitable to the culture of Silk, but even that American Silk, if properly managed, might perhaps surpass in quality that of the most favored countries in the world.

Those very specimens, though trifling in quantity, will suffice to show that Silk might become one of the richest staples of the United States, should the culture be undertaken on a more extensive scale, and a better method adopted in rearing the Silk-worm, and in spinning the cocoons.

Suppose, now, dear Sir, that out of 15 millions of inhabitants in the United States, one million of them compose that useful and worthy class called farmers. Suppose, again, that only one half of them would devote six weeks every year to raise a few thousand silk-worms. Persons well acquainted with the art of Silk growing will assure you that the poorest farmer, having a few hundred mulberry trees properly cultivated, having a house, however small, and an industrious wife, may, with the least trouble and without any extra expense, give a crop of at least 100 pounds of cocoons. This minimum, obtained from 500,000 farmers throughout the Union, would give us an annual production of 50,000,000 pounds of cocoons, or an average of 6,250,000 pounds of raw Silk; which, at the low price of $4 a pound, would realise an annual production of $25,000,000!

This is not an extravagant calculation, nor one of those ridiculous exaggerations which one often meets in certain speeches and addresses, in which the most fantastical prospects are offered to a credulous audience. It is a calculation founded on what happens in every place where the culture of silk is considered a branch of husbandry, and a source of general welfare.

In Italy you could hardly find a peasant, in the months of May and June, whose hut does not contain from 50,000 to 200,000 silk worms, by which he will be able to pay the rent of his dwelling, and many other expenses incurred during the whole year. There is no doubt that what is done on a small scale by the poorest and most ignorant laborers in Europe might be more easily and extensively undertaken by American farmers, whose resources and better accommodation would afford greater facilities and better success.

By the general impulse which at the present period is given throughout the whole country to the culture of the mulberry, one would form an opinion that we are on the eve of attaining that great and long-cherished object—to make silk the principal staple of the United States.

## MULBERRY AND SILK BUSINESS.

It is the duty of every man who wishes well to his country, to aid its growth by his influence and industry. We believe the culture of silk will ultimately be an important branch of domestic [illegible]

... The silk business is the end, and the trees are the means, through which this must be reached.

They must be multiplied until the country is filled with them, and then will commence the progress of the silk business. At the west and south and in the middle states, the subject engrosses public attention, and cocooneries for feeding worms and preparations for raising the raw materials are every where in progress. Comparatively nothing is doing in New England, except croaking and ominous predictions that it will not succeed; enough to curse any undertaking.—*Northampton Courier.*

# Atkinson's Evening Post & Philadelphia Saturday News

UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF GEORGE R. GRAHAM.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1839.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The second communication of "M." has been received. Our risible faculties are somewhat excited at the promise of a castigation from his *critical* pen. Though we are no defender of "C." (who is able to take care of himself) we shall not flee the wrath of so *modest* a gentleman as "M." We would advise him, however, to mingle with his "lessons on human nature," an occasional episode on politeness.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO" is informed, that we have no charity for *second hand* articles.

The article of our friend of Hagerstown, shall have an insertion.

The author of the article on "APRIL" will excuse us. It did not come to hand until it was *out of season.*

## HONOR TO WOMAN.

The greatest blessing which the promulgation of liberty has imparted to the world, has been the establishment of the rights of woman. Wherever woman is debased and derided, where her rights are scoffed at and scorned, we may look for a shortsightedness in political economy, a species of knavery in patriotism, and a looseness of morals, among men. Baseness is not more inherent in human nature in a degraded state, than tyranny is common among men who forget a proper respect for woman. It is the genius of liberty, whose vigilant eye watches over the interests, whose arm protects the rights, and whose voice is heard in the defence of the exalted character of woman. It is the demon of barbarism, low, grovelling, and base, that would degrade her office work, and countermand the designs of heaven, by circumscribing her influence, lessening the range of her benevolence, and extinguishing the holy fire of her pure spirit, by making her the dependant of arrogance, instead of the partner and confidant of honor. There are, in all countries, a few generous and choice spirits, who are ever ready to defend her. There are many too, even in our own, advanced as we pretend to be in refinement, and the courtesies between the sexes, which dignify, and ennoble human nature, who esteem it a high evidence of an ability to think correctly, and of an independence to speak freely, when they attack what every generous heart thinks sacred,—the sympathies of woman—with loose slang, and ill digested wit. So far from attaining the end designed,—the establishment of their intellectual power, and an acknowledgement of noble daring, and of well applied valor, they not only deserve, but meet, with the unmingled scorn of every man of sense and honor. There are many, however, will have the cunning to disguise, their general want of respect to the sex, by attacking particular associations, which they pretend have incurred their ire, or which, for the time, it may be *popular* to denounce. But this in no degree mitigates the guilt. The man who so far forgets himself as to give vent to pages of bile against an association of women, and who ridicules their dress and manner, while he wants the ability, or lacks the courage to attack their principles, and to expose their fallacy, may receive credit for his discretion, and perchance, applause for his skill, but he can receive no congratulations from the well wishers of the community, for any benefit conferred upon society.

This method of procedure is the more out of place and unbecoming, when the persons assailed are of a class of the community, who from a uniform correctness of department, and a proverbially enlarged benevolence, and a generous concern for the wants and miseries of the unfortunate, have at least the claim of gentility and *humanity*, to weigh against the rash assertions and unfounded slanders of their assailants.

We have no disposition to take up the battle axe on behalf of those who have solicited nothing at our hands, but we deem this a matter of general concernment, and a manifestation of a spirit which the press should rebuke. We pity the heart of the man who has lost all respect for woman, and of consequence, for himself. He is a sort of moral blot upon creation, a species of refuse in society, whose existence is dangerous, and to be regarded as a public calamity. No generous emotion can be a resident of his bosom, no lofty aspirations of virtuous love, but a continued sinking in the depths of the defilement of his own spirit, marks his melancholy course, and a final loathing of his own existence, perchance ends it. What man could claim the confidence of his fellow men who had learned to forget a mother's love, or could slight the deep sympathy of a sister's heart, or the still deeper devotion of a wife. Yet what man, but he who had schooled himself to such baseness, or had lost the power, or neglected the use of his reflective faculties, could assail with vituperation and scorn, a collected body of his country-women, and feel no compunctions of conscience for the act.

We have wandered into a serious mood when we intended a paragraph merely upon the home charities. It is a subject worthy of reflection.

## SERIOUS ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Thursday morning as the builders were at work on the front wall of a house in Strawberry street below Market, it suddenly fell to the ground, and five men were buried in the ruins. Two men and an apprentice lad about seventeen years of age were killed upon the spot. One of the persons dug from beneath the mass of brick and timber was horribly disfigured, and appeared perfectly insane. At the time of going to press two men were still missing. The whole appears to have been the result of a criminal avarice either on the part of the builder or the contractor. The front wall of an old building had been knocked out for the purpose of putting in a granite front for a store house, and the joice of the building were rested upon the old and dilapidated walls, which since the accident are universally admitted to have been insecure and unsafe. The persons killed, we believe, were all carpenters, who at the moment of the accident, were engaged in removing the girder of the building.

There is a carelessness becoming prevalent among the builders of this city, which should not be suffered to pass without censure. Accidents of this kind are of more frequent occurrence than formerly, and the high reputation which Philadelphia builders formerly enjoyed, is considerably lessened. Such accidents in N. York [illegible]

The Legislature of Pennsylvania re-assembles on Tuesday next.

... Miss Pardoe. The wood cut and music are of a superior order, and the whole gives evidence of the ability and intent of the new publishers to make it worthy of public patronage. The June number will be something quite superior. It is decidedly the cheapest Magazine in the country.

"*The Lady's Book*," by our friend Godey for May, is upon our table. It is embellished with a splendid steel engraving, of the Countess of Blessington, and a plate of fashions, which has been engraved and colored for the work with much care and taste. The literary department is choice and select, and fully sustains the deserved reputation of the work.

"*The Gentleman's Magazine*" for May, is before us, and truly a richer thing has not greeted our eyes for many a day. The Mezzotint, which graces the front, has been executed in the highest style of the art, and reflects great credit upon Mr. Sartain. We notice among its literary treasures, an article from the talented and gentlemanly editor, Mr. Burton, under the caption of "A Marriage Party at Dijon."

"*The Columbian Calculator, or the Decimal Arithmetic*," by A. Tickner. This is a neat little Arithmetic on the Decimal principle, admirably calculated for the instruction of youth, and adapted to the use of schools.

"*The Adventures of Robin Day*," by the author of *Calavar, Nick of the Woods, &c.*" in 2 vols. LEA & BLANCHARD. These volumes contain some "hair breadth escapes by field and flood," of the romantic Robin, some of them set forth in a style, quite racy.

Dr. Bird is a writer familiarly known in this country to all who make any pretensions to literary attainments. His Gladiator has immortalized his name, and although not a writer finical in taste, his conception of the bold and daring is too powerful to fail in its effects upon a people fond of intellectual stimulus.

"*Jack Sheppard*" No. 2, from the press of LEA & BLANCHARD, is upon our table. The hero, Jonathan Wild is carried through a succession of daring feats, with a rapidity and success in the two first numbers, that the reader almost wonders where the author will find incidents to furnish the six numbers *to be*. He kills off his characters, too, with the recklessness of a man who has an army at command. He has marked out his course, however, and we predict some *pleasant* sights to those who will journey with the author.

"*The American Medical Library and Intelligencer*," a record of Medical Science and Literature, is now published monthly, by Adam Waldie, 46 Carpenter street.

## A FRAUD.

An extensive fraud has just been discovered by the Norristown and Philadelphia Rail Road Company. It has been perpetrated by its own officers. The frauds are estimated at from $80,000 to $82,000. Some of these are certificates of loan, which, having been redeemed, were not cancelled, but re-issued by the officers of the company. We learn that a prosecution has been instituted against Mr. Hassinger, the President, and Mr. Wright, the treasurer of the company.

The North American in remarking upon the subject, says:

The developments in relation to the late fraudulent issue of Certificates of Stock and Loan of the Norristown Rail Road, evince, as they progress, a degree of depravity of moral feeling on the part of the delinquent, which have been rarely paralleled in the annals of villainy in our community. The hardihood and coolness which have characterized some of them, are astounding. An instance has come to our knowledge, in which, after the President knew that the suspicions of the Directors had been aroused and he had been peremptorily forbidden by the Board to do any official act until some investigation had been made, he carried false certificates of 400 shares of stock into the street and obtained a loan of 4000 dollars upon them. This occurred on the day prior to the disclosure. We have heard censure passed on the Board, that such things should have gone on without their knowledge, and attributing carelessness to them. This censure, we thing unmerited. The Books showed every thing straight and correct —and it was only by the attentive vigilance of some of the Directors, that any discovery was affected at all. We trust the most searching inquiry will be instituted, and we feel satisfied that nothing can be found to impeach the vigilance and attention of the very respectable gentlemen who compose the Board of Directors.

## THE FRANKLIN RAIL ROAD.

The Franklin Rail Road, will be open for travelling between Hagerstown, (Md.) and Chambersburg, (Pa.) by the 4th of July ensuing. There will then be a continuous Rail Road from Hagerstown to Philadelphia, by way of Chambersburg, Carlisle, Harrisburg and Lancaster. Philadelphia is thus ready to reap the advantage of the communication with the west, by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, the moment it is concluded.

Our merchants have already started in front of New York in the race, and with the facilities rapidly afforded by work of art, combined with the natural advantages of Philadelphia, it depends upon themselves, whether the western trade shall be theirs.

## AMUSEMENTS.

*At the Chesnut Street Theatre.*—This evening Mr. Murdock takes his benefit, with the comedy of "*Know Your Own Mind*," and Knowles's play of "William Tell." He deserves a crowded house. On Monday Mr. Balls takes his benefit, with "Deserted Daughter"—"My Fellow Clerk," and "Man and Tiger."

*At Walnut Street Theatre.*—This evening Mr. Mossop takes a benefit—comedy of the "Irish Ambassador"—the "Robber's Wife," and "Rory O'More." On Monday, for John Sefton's benefit, the "Three Hunchbacks!" and "Frightened to Death."

*At Philadelphia Museum.*—Mr. and Mrs. Watson give a juvenile Concert this day, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The delightful Misses Shaw have been re-engaged for a few nights, and have a Concert this evening, at 8 o'clock.

*At the American Museum.*—Mr. Skilline continues to give every evening his comic Lectures and Ventriloquism—the Conflagration of Moscow, &c.

*Catlin's Indian Gallery*, over the Arcade—is to close next Saturday, the 11th inst. Every body *ought* to see it in the meantime—open every day and evening.

*Chinese Collection*—under the Philadelphia Museum—continues to attract the curiosity of strangers and citizens daily.

*Queen Victoria and a Panorama*, have thrown out lights at the Masonic Hall, but as we have not seen them we cannot state their merits.

*The Exhibition of the Philadelphia Artists*, is still open in Chesnut street, above Sixth.—There are some fine paintings in the collection, one by De Franca and Shaw, the figures by the *former*, and the landscape by the latter, which we consider quite beautiful. There is also a beautiful piece, exclusively from the pencil of Mr. Shaw, of Æneas and Dido going to the hunt, for which, some time since, the medal was awarded. There are also some fine landscapes; we would notice particularly those by Pyne and Jones.

The small pieces by Chapman deserve particular notice, the conception is quite superior.

On the 23d ult. the guard and store-house attached to Fort Fairfield, at the Aroostook, were destroyed by fire, with all their contents [illegible]—$4000 of food and ammunition, valued at 10,000 dollars.

... gates and 4 steamers. *Denmark*—4 ships of the line. *Sweden*—10 ships of the line, 8 frigates, and 2 steamers. *Spain*—3 ships of the line, and 4 frigates. *Naples*—2 frigates and 1 steamer. *Sardinia*—6 frigates and 2 steamers.

In addition to the above, Holland has 164 gun-boats, 40 of which are in commission; Denmark has 67 gun-boats; Sweden has 248 gun-boats, and 5 bombs; Norway has 55 gun-boats and 2 bombs, besides 30 gun-boats building, each to carry two 60 pounders.

## DEATH OF JUDGE DARLINGTON.

The Hon. Isaac Darlington, President Judge of the thirteenth judicial district, composed of Chester and Delaware counties, died at his residence in West Chester, on Saturday evening last, about 9 o'clock. He had been indisposed but for a short time.

The case of the appointment of Judge Darlington, which has for some time been pending before the Supreme Court, will not be continued. Judge Gibson stated, that in consequence of the sudden death of Judge Darlington, it was unnecessary for the Court to give any opinion on the subject. In noticing his death the West Chester Record, says:

"He was a bright example of the equality of republican institutions. Brought up in the common walks of life, he learned the trade of a blacksmith. Preferring intellectual pursuits, he threw down his hammer and took to his books—entered the law—and rose by the force of intrinsic merit to the highest legislative and judicial honors. He carved out his own character, and reared his own monument, as Franklin did before him.

"For years he had been afflicted with the gout—which attacked him at times with violence. His last illness was short—he visited the post-office only the day previous."

## MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

As the Packet Ship Thomas P. Cope was going down the Delaware Bay bound to Charleston, John Archer, one of the seamen, fell overboard, and Mr. Floyd, the second officer, in attempting his rescue shared a watery grave with him by the upsetting of the boat.

A letter from Captain West, of the Thomas P. Cope, says: "So many of the crew came on board intoxicated that there were but six seamen able to do duty in going down the Bay; the rest were like maniacs, and indeed, it was with difficulty they were prevented from jumping overboard."

## AN ACCOMPLISHED SWINDLER.

We see by the Richmond Enquirer that the Governor has issued a proclamation offering a reward for Alexander Bogart, who has committed sundry forgeries in Richmond, amounting to a considerable sum. The reward offered is $100. Bogart decamped on Saturday last by the cars north.

He was a skilful Bookkeeper and Mathematician and was entrusted with the keeping and adjusting of the books of many establishments—whereby he found out their whereabouts, signatures, &c. and practised a deep game. Several of his forgeries have come to light since he departed, and others are still in the course of development.

He is supposed with plausibility to be an old fox in the forgery line:—first to have been one McLeod, who defrauded his employers in New York, a few years since of some $30,000 or $40,000—then one McCloud, who forged notes, bills, checks, &c. in New Orleans, to a large amount—from which place he came to the city, prowling under the *alias* of Alexander Bogart.

## MECHANICS.

The Reading Journal observes: "We have been requested to state, that a number of Carpenters, Masons, and other good mechanics, will find abundant employment in this borough. The building now going on has occasioned an unusual demand for labor."

The invention of Printing, in the modern sense, from movable letters, has been referred by most to Guttemberg, a native of Mentz, but settled at Strasburg. He is supposed to have conceived the idea before 1440, and to have spent the next ten years in making attempts at carrying it into effect, which some assert him to have done in short fugitive pieces, actually printed from his movable wooden characters before 1450.

## BUSINESS AT MAUCH CHUNK.

About 2000 tons of Coal have been shipped this season. The last Mauch Chunk Courier says, that on account of the recent freshets, the Delaware Canal is more or less injured, so much so, that several weeks must elapse before it will be ready for boating. This will effect very materially the tolls on the Canal, by retarding the transportation of Coal.

We understand that seventy-five men, from the mines, left here on Saturday morning to go down and assist in the repairs.

## LESSENING SPEED.

The Legislature of New York at the present session has passed an act regulating the speed of steamboats within the waters of that State.—The penalty for going at the rate of more than six miles an hour while passing works of public improvement is $200, and generating an unsafe quantity of steam is declared to be a high misdemeanor, for which the captain, engineer, or other person having charge of the boiler, shall forfeit $500. Penalties to be collected of the owners of boats, when they cannot be recovered of the masters, or other persons in charge.

## THE SCARCITY.

The apology offered for the high price of beef, is the scarcity of cattle. Some admit, and others deny the force of the argument. The Chillicothe Gazette states, that there are about 1200 cattle to go in grass for the eastern market, in the vicinity of that place. The prices to drovers range from $7-50 to $8 per hundred. So that whatever may be the *cause*, the *remedy* is a plain one, eat no beef, till the market is better and more cheaply supplied.

## THE BANK ROBBERY.

All the money except $200 taken from the bank at Washington by the teller, D. G. Orme, has been *recovered*. Justice Thompson, issued warrants in the name of the United States, against Dennis G. Orme, and A. W. Goodrich, charging the former with feloniously taking and carrying away the sum of $50,000, the property of the Bank of the Metropolis, and the latter with receiving that sum of money, knowing it to have been stolen. Goodrich was brought up and held to bail in $2000, for his appearance at the Criminal court; Orme could not be found.

## DINNER TO MR. BIDDLE.

A large meeting of the merchants of this city was held on the 17th ult. in the room of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of consulting upon some merit of respect to be tendered to "Nicholas Biddle, Esq. for his public services as President of the United States Bank." Resolutions were finally adopted, and a committee appointed to convey their contents to Mr. Biddle. A public dinner was offered to him, which, on account of the uncertainty of his future movements, and feeling the mark of esteem sufficiently flattering and explicit, by the tender of his fellow citizens, Mr. Biddle declined.

## CHURCH OF ST. LUKE.

We understand that it is the intention of the corporation of St. Luke's Church, to erect a [illegible]

... hardly produced death. It is rather a serious business for a gentleman with a fully developed "*bump*," to sit soberly down in his rocking chair. A few moments' relaxation, might be productive of disastrous consequences. The [illegible] system is the only safe, and according to principle, the truly phrenological and scientific method of procedure, for all unlucky wights who have been remarkably studious in any particular science. There is no telling where or when the discoveries in this science will end. The other misled part of the community, who have heretofore been satisfied "to walk the way their fathers trod," will see the necessity of "stirring their stumps." The march of intellect will not be contracted by their indifference, while men continue to think, but no one can tell the result, should the thinking machine get out of order.

## DR. DYOTT.

Most of our readers are aware that a charge of fraudulent insolvency was some time since preferred by the grand jury against T. W. Dyott, and that the case was set apart, to come before a jury of his countrymen in the Court of Criminal Session. The case has been for some time delayed, and the Doctor had nearly escaped under cover of an Act of Assembly. Had his arraignment been delayed until after the session of the present month, he would have made a polite bow to his creditors, and thanked kindly the "law's delay." But the vigilant eye of Judge Conrad, ever watchful of the public interest, detected the intent, and by a prompt and determined resolve, brought his case before the Court. The case of a Mr. Prizer had for some days occupied the attention of the Court and jury, and prospectively seemed far from its termination.

Judge Conrad determined to adjourn this case, and despite the opposition of some, did so. We are indebted to the United States Gazette for an account of the following proceedings.

Commonwealth vs. Thos. W. Dyott, } Criminal Sessions, April 30th, 1839.

Mr. Hirst asked the Clerk to arraign the prisoner.

Mr. Phillips made a similar objection to that of yesterday.

Judge Conrad said that the case of Prizer must be suspended; the Court had fixed upon this course, and should proceed without delay in Dr. Dyott's case; that all other matters must give way to it without reference to the convenience of any one.

Mr. Phillips then proceeded to move that the indictment be quashed, on the ground that it was found by a Grand Jury not legally constituted, and therefore void; and alleged the following errors—1st—That the venire was issued without any order of Court. 2d—That the Jury was not drawn fifteen days before the term. 3d—That the Jurors were not summoned ten days before the term. 4th—That there was no legal return to the venire. 5th—That the mode of service on the Jurors was not designated in the return. 6th That the sheriff and County Commissioners did not take the oath required by law prior to their selection of Jurors for the year 1839. 7th—That such selection was not made thirty days before the first term of the Common Pleas of this year, as required by law. 8th—That it did not appear the Jurors were drawn from any wheel. He argued these points at length, followed by Mr. Hirst, for the commonwealth, and Mr. C. J. Ingersoll for defendant. At 3½ P. M. the Court, per Judge Conrad, decided that the objections were unsupported by the facts of the law, and overruled the motion to quash the indictment.

The Clerk then arraigned the prisoner, who stood mute by advice of his counsel, and on motion, the Court ordered the plea of not guilty to be recorded, according to the 10th section of the act of 1791.

The Sheriff called the Jury, and the prisoner's counsel declined to answer whether they challenged, until the whole Jury should be called to the box.—The Court, per Judge Conrad, directed the Clerk to ask the prisoner. Mr. Phillips objected. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll said, warmly, that if the Court directed the prisoner to be asked, when he was represented by counsel, that he would instantly leave the Court.

*Judge Conrad* said that one of the Council had spoken of his leaving the Court as a public calamity; the Court would not feel affected by such considerations, but would calmly pursue the course of their duty. The Court then, prosecuting Council consenting, ordered the whole number of Jurors to be called into the box. The prisoner's Council did not make any challenges, Charles J. Abel, Joseph R. Flanagan, John S. Dubs, and A. Bisby asked to be excused, and being sworn, said that they could not sit on the trial, having made up their minds against the prisoner; the prisoner's council declined to challenge, but on the suggestion of Judge Conrad, they were challenged by Mr. Hirst. The following Jury were then duly empannelled:—

| | |
|---|---|
| John Siner, | Robert Coane, |
| John M'Kever, | David Miller, |
| Edward Jones, | Isaac Alberson, |
| James Graham, | Patrick Levy, |
| Joseph Butler, | Thomas Ridgway, |
| Christian Dreeby, | A. R. Gemeny. |

The Court then ordered Prizer's case to be adjourned over until Monday, and that Dr. Dyott's cause should go on to-day, (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock, until finished.

The Commonwealth is represented by James Campbell and W. L. Hirst, Esqs. The prisoners by T. Phillips, J. R. Ingersoll and C. J. Ingersoll, Esqs. The trial is being taken in short hand by Mr. Drake.

## JUDGE CONRAD.

The Germantown Telegraph speaking of the Lecture of Judge Conrad, on Monday evening last, before the citizens of that place, says. It was a master-piece of talent, genius and eloquence. It was listened to by a crowded and brilliant audience, with enraptured attention and delight. It was indeed a treat of no ordinary kind, and such an one as must have left a lasting impression on the minds of all who heard him. Although we thought our previous knowledge of the commanding abilities of the Judge sufficiently intimate to form a just estimate of them, yet we must confess that his recent effort far surpassed any conceptions we had entertained, and gave us a still higher opinion of his intellectual attainments.

## NORTH CAROLINA GOLD MINE.

The Charlotte Journal gives an account of the discovery of a very rich ore at the Lemmon's Mine. It is believed by gentlemen who have seen the ore that one bushel of the best would be worth at least $5000, and the poorest about $100. This mine is situated on a ridge running from Fox's Hill in a southwestwardly direction to the Catawba river, and in every instance where the ridge has been penetrated fine specimens of its richness have been discovered. A new mine has lately been opened on the land of Elam Hunter, above five miles east of Charlotte, the ore of which is considered good. This land, which would have been considered high at $500, has been increased in value several thousand. The Rodgers's mine, about seventeen miles east of Charlotte, discovered several months ago, is also found to be rich in the precious metal, masses having been found embodied in quartz rock, one piece itself being worth $300. The Rudisill mine, which has not been worked for some months, has been re-opened with a fine prospect of success. Every indication seems to strengthen former opinions, that the mineral resources of that region are almost inexhaustible.

## THE COTTON TRADE.

The Louisianian, a New Orleans paper of the 20th April states, that speculations of a curious nature are going on in that city. A new bidder appeared in the market the day previously, and of the eight thousand bales sold he was the purchaser of six thousand. Some say this gentleman, who is remarkable for his shrewdness and intelligence, is an agent of the U. States Bank [illegible]

... certainty of constant employment, as shown by the investigations of Mathew Carey and other philanthropists; and your petitioners having for a long time viewed with regret the fruitless results that have attended the worthy and commendable efforts that have been made for bettering the condition of this suffering class of the community, and as your petitioners firmly believe, from the want of permanency and consistency in the means and plans that have been proposed to effect the same.

Your petitioners would therefore undertake to show to your honorable bodies plan by which they think that they can make a permanent and lasting provision for this helpless class, and at the same time add an immense branch of trade to the city of Philadelphia, that she has as yet been nearly deprived of.

Your petitioners, by diligent investigation and research, have ascertained the following facts, namely, that in consequence of the high price of labor in the north and east, those states are in the habit of having all their clothing manufactured in the eastern States, such as coats, pantaloons, cloaks, vests, shirts, drawers, stocks, bosoms, collars, hats, boots, shoes, brogans, &c. and every variety of negro clothing, which your memorialists have ascertained amounts annually to upward of twelve millions of dollars; add to which the large amount to supply the army and navy of the United States, amounting to three hundred thousand dollars. More than three-fourths of this immense amount is now furnished by Newark, New York, Boston, and other eastern towns; and it is a fact well known to your petitioners, that hundreds of merchants annually pass through this city on to New York, because they cannot meet with a supply of ready made clothing in this place; consequently, their custom and the consequent profit is totally lost to Philadelphia.

Having made the above statements, which are susceptible of proof, your petitioners humbly request of your Honorable bodies that they may be chartered, with the style and title of the Philadelphia Manufacturing and Clothing Company, for the employment and encouragement of female labor, with a capital of $500,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to $1,000,000, in shares of 50 dollars each—and in order that the said Company shall not pervert the meaning and true intent of what is set forth above, your petitioners would suggest that the following should be embodied in the charter, namely—that three-fourths of all the labor in the said Company or Manufactory should be performed by females, and that the doings of the said Company be at all times open to the inspection of committees from your Honorable bodies; and further, that the Company shall at no time divide more than eight per cent. on the profits of the institution, and that all the profits over and above that sum, reserving a proper allowance for suitable buildings, with wear and tear of the same, shall form a permanent fund, and to be so invested as that the interest derived from the same shall be applied to and devoted exclusively for the education and moral instruction of the children of such parents as may be employed in the said establishment.

For the purpose of disposing of the clothing when manufactured, it is proposed to hold two or more semi annual sales—say the first of September and the first of March, in which the dealers in boots, shoes, hats, and bonnets should be invited to participate. Those sales being advertised in the southern and western papers, would, at these periods, bring the merchants from those sections to Philadelphia, and be of infinite advantage to every branch of trade. At those periods merchants would be induced to leave their orders for the ensuing season, and the Company would consequently be prepared before hand to fill them. The terms of payment should be made liberal, but the security undoubted. Such sales have been found of great advantage in Boston, and have tended greatly to promote her prosperity.

*From the Houston Telegraph, April 10.*

## FROM TEXAS.

We have just learned with pleasure that the company of soldiers that was formerly stationed at Gonzales, has been removed to the Walnut Springs, about thirty-five miles above that place. This is the uppermost settlement on the Guadalupe, and is already quite flourishing. A dozen Mexican families have recently removed thither from Bexar.

Mr. Dancy from Bexar, has informed us that nearly 200 Mexican families have recently removed to that city from the Rio Grande. Many of them have commenced the cultivation of the "Ranchos," near Bexar, that have been left waste since the commencement of the revolution. Every thing in that section wears the appearance of tranquility and prosperity. The trade with Mexico is still conducted without interruption, and is becoming a source of great profit to the citizens of Bexar.

We have been informed by Gen. Rush, that a few weeks since, while on his way to Houston, he met with Bowles, the Cherokee chief, who asked his permission to visit the hostile Indians, in order to induce them to sue for peace. The permission was granted. In the fore part of last week, information was received from Bowles that some of the head men of those tribes have declared their desire to make peace. A meeting of the chiefs of the hostile tribes was lately held, and nearly all the members assembled determined to relinquish hostilities. Cordova, the Mexican renegade and traitor, wished to attend the meeting, but was driven away. After this repulse, he retired westward with only about 150 discontented Indians and 40 Mexicans. Bowles represents these Indians as being almost entirely destitute of clothes, provisions and ammunition.

Colonel Wyatt, who recently arrived from Fannin country, states that a small force of mounted men is much needed in that section. A few of the Caddo Indians continue hostile, and are now hovering on the western frontier of that country, near the "Cross Timber." In consequence of their depredations, many of the citizens have removed from their plantations, and retired across Red River, or into Red River county.—Most of those who have removed are new settlers, who were just making preparations for planting: this misfortune, therefore, weighs upon them with peculiar severity. We doubt not that the Government will soon apply the necessary remedy for the evil.

Eighteen or twenty free persons of color were arrested on yesterday, and brought before the Recorder of this city, for a violation of the Provisional Government, which forbids such persons to remain in the Republic, under the penalty of being sold for slaves.

## THE NEW INDIAN EMPIRE.

Probably no event has occurred in the progress of our country, since the establishment of the Federal Government, more interesting in itself, or fraught with more important consequences, than the settlement of the native tribes beyond the western limits of the Union. There are now in the territory set apart by Congress for their permanent residence, about 95,000 Indians belonging to 22 separate tribes, and speaking as many different languages. About 20,000 of the whole number belong to tribes native to the soil. But the estimate does not include the wild Indians of the prairie or the mountains, or those residing north of the Missouri, or around the sources of the Mississippi, as all of these are without the limits of the territory.

The average breadth of the territory is something over 200 miles, and its length about 600. It contains an area of about *eighty millions of* acres of the public land, and is healthy, well-watered, sufficiently timbered, and a great deal of it remarkably fertile, and is well adapted for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Lead ore, iron ore, coal, and salt springs have been discovered in it. And it is said that all who reside there, are well pleased with their situation.

Some few of these, the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, the Cherokees, have, to some extent, written laws for the internal government of their respective tribes. The Delawares are about imitating their example. With these exceptions, the whole of these 95,000 Indians, divided into upward of 20 tribes, who speak different languages, and many of whom entertain for each other mutual hereditary animosities, have for their government no international law. It is manifestly both the duty and the policy of our Government to provide against the consequences of this critical state of things. And it was with that view the Senate once passed a bill for a Territorial Government, to be framed by a convention of the tribes themselves, requiring only that the Superintendent or Governor should be appointed by the President and Senate, and that the laws should be approved by the President, and providing for the appointment by the Indians of one Indian delegate to Congress. We trust the subject will be resumed and successfully prosecuted at the next session of Congress. —*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

[illegible]

# FOREIGN.

## Six Days Later from England!

By the arrival of the packet ship Geo. Washington, from Liverpool, which place she left on the 29th, we have the following extracts.

The Liverpool arrived on the 25th, having made her trip out in 16 days and six hours.

## NORTH AMERICAN BOUNDARY.

In the House of Commons March 27th, in reply to a question from Sir Stratford Canning, who had a motion on the paper for the production of Mitchell's map of the disputed territory, Lord Palmerston replied that he had yesterday received a dispatch from Mr. Fox, stating that a plenipotentiary was about to be sent by the American government to England, to open a negotiation with the view of settling the boundary question; that he could not say whether Sir John Harvey had acquiesced in such appointment, and that he could not at present lay any papers before parliament respecting those transactions. He would, however, state, that there was no reason to expect that the friendly communications between this country and America would be interrupted.

*House of Lords, March 26.*—Lord Brougham said he sincerely hoped the powerful necessity of a war with America would be avoided. He would not counsel the government, nor would their lordships sanction any course contrary to the public honor; but, on the other hand, no apprehension need be entertained in consequence of the high warlike reputation which we had acquired all over the world by the valor of our forces both by sea and land; no apprehension need be entertained that it would be derogatory to our honor to concede as much as possible for the maintenance of the inestimable blessings of peace. This was the principle upon which the government ought to act in every case, and above all in respect to the unhappy differences between this country and America.

There was one consolation on this subject which was that we were undeniably, clearly, and completely in the wrong; and giving up when we were in the wrong never could harm us.

*From the Liverpool Mail of March 26.*

## THE MAINE QUESTION.

By the steam ship Liverpool, Capt. Fayrer, which arrived last night in sixteen days from N. York, we have received our usual files to the 10th current, eight days later date than those brought by the England. They are almost wholly occupied with information of an important nature, and which will be read with the deepest interest by all classes of men. The claims of the State of Maine, and which Lord Palmerston, only a few days ago, pronounced to be untenable and preposterous, are to be established by force of arms. Unlike the slumbering executive of this country, the government of the United States has resolved to levy a considerable army, professedly to prevent the incursions of the British, but in point of fact to resist the Queen's just rights, as asserted by Sir John Harvey, to *settle* the question, by seizing upon and taking possession of the disputed territory. Congress has authorised the President, by a bill just passed, to raise, if he thinks it necessary or expedient, fifty-five thousand men; to arm, equip and hire vessels of war; to erect forts; and to borrow money to the amount of ten millions of dollars, and to appropriate instantly a certain portion of the grant to the purposes specified in the bill.

Now, disguise it as some men may, we say again that these demonstrations not only evince a hostile attitude, but point incontrovertibly to the unavoidable issue—WAR! We care not who is in New Brunswick, Halifax or Nova Scotia —whether Sir John Harvey, Sir Colin Campbell, or any one else—whoever is the representative or representatives of her Majesty must act up to the instructions sent by the Foreign Secretary in the name of the Queen of England.

The same paper of the 28th, thus winds up a long article on the same subject:

"Upon the whole, as we never held in much estimation the boasted honor and good faith of the American government, and as we now deem the citizens deceitful and utterly worthless, because treachery and perfidy characterise all their proceedings, we see no chance whatever of this important boundary question being settled without an appeal to arms. England cannot fight with Maine. We might with as much dignity quarrel with a postman or a footman who delivers an offensive letter. The two powers, not Governor Harvey and Governor Fairfield, but Great Britain and the United States republic are at issue, and the war which is about to commence—we say has begun—in the north must be carried to the south. One of the two parties must succumb or hostilities will instantly ensue. Will the States retract? No. Will England? No. Lord Palmerston very properly says it is impossible, and we agree with him, for it is only necessary to look at the map to see that if we surrender the lands in question we would cut off our communication with Quebec, surrender most of the streams which fall into the river St. John, place an enemy between us and the St. Lawrence, lose many hundred square miles of excellent timber lands, a rich soil commanding vast water power, and render New Brunswick not worth the keeping. Give up that, Nova Scotia would fall too, and Prince Edward's Island would not be worth a week's purchase.

England never will, if it have any sense, if it be not in the agonies of dissolution, commit such an act of determined and deplorable suicide.

The following paragraph, is the conclusion of the article on the late boundary troubles, in the London Weekly Chronicle, of March 24.

[The Congress, however, was expected not to separate, (the session being upon the point of ending) without providing for the opposite alternative, by placing large resources at the disposal of the President, to be used in the event of any attempt, on the part of Great Britain to take military possession of the territory in dispute. We have no reason to fear this, as Sir John Harvey, in the midst of great provocations, on the part of Governor Fairfield, has evinced a temper, and a moderation, which will ensure his ready acquiescence in the arrangement sanctioned by Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox.]

H. M. ship Winchester of 52 guns, has been commissioned as Admiral Harvey's flag ship on the North American station.

The lords of the Admiralty have ordered five new engines for war steam ships, one of which to be named the Cyclops, is to be of 1300 tons berthen, and carry 26 guns—the largest armament yet placed on board a steam frigate, in any navy.

Capt. Harvey and the officers of the Malabar have subscribed for a silver tea and coffee service, to be presented to Mr. Joseph Wightman, of Three Rivers, Nova Scotia, in acknowledgment of the important service rendered by him to the Malabar, when she struck on the rocks off Cape Bear, Prince Edward Island, on the 19th of October. Mr. Wightman went off to the ship in a small open boat, and piloted her to a place of safety.

## FRANCE.

PROROGATION OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS—REFUSAL BY ALL PARTIES TO FORM A MINISTRY.

*From the Standard.*

PARIS, March 25.

The die is cast. The chambers cannot meet. Count Montalivet has at last consented to take upon him to countersign a royal ordinance proroguing the chambers; and although the *Moniteur* of yesterday ridicules the idea of proroguing the chambers, and gave as a proof that the "*lettres-closes*" were sent, yet the *Moniteur* of this morning contains the royal ordinance. The chambers are prorogued to the 4th of April.—What a spectacle to France and to Europe.

This is, indeed, an important step. From the 15th to the 24th no minister could be got to do it. At last Count Montalivet consented to sign it.

The royal ordinance is followed by a notice from the Duke de Cazes, Grand Referendary of the Peers, and another from the questors of the deputies, informing the peers and deputies of the prorogation of chambers to the 4th of April next.

The journals before us state, that Marshal Soult, having on Saturday failed in his attempts to construct a cabinet which should not include M. Thiers, waited on the king, and declared his mission at an end; that the Duke de Broglie was then sent for by the king, and he again declined entering into any cabinet, advising his majesty (some of the papers say) to send for M. Thiers.

Private letters state, however, that the king was perfectly aware of the duke's insuperable objection to take office, and had only consulted him on the crisis—that the duke had actually advised his majesty to send for M. Thiers with a view to induce him to undertake the construction of a cabinet in conjunction with M. Guizot. The following list of the ministry, agreed to by the king and M. Thiers, was handed about on the Bourse, and was regarded as entitled to credit:—

Marshal Soult, president of the council and minister of war.

M. Thiers, minister for foreign affairs.

M. Guizot, minister of the interior.

M. Duchatel, minister of finances, or commerce.

M. Passy to take whatever of these two places should be declined by M. Duchatel.

The others departments do not appear in this list to have been filled up.

We should observe, that the five per cents rose more in proportion than the three per cents [illegible]

... London—(Correspondent of the Standard) where six pieces of artillery, with their train, have been conducted. The fact has excited some emotion in the neighborhood.

Trade and commerce are reduced to such a state of stagnation that the receipts of the Paris barriers or city octroi have been diminished 35,000 francs per diem.

## PORTUGAL.

We are informed by our Lisbon correspondent that the Portuguese finance minister, Senhor Manoel Antonio de Carvalho, had tendered his resignation, which her majesty refused to accept, and that he continues to hold office.

The Queen's troops have obtained partial success over the guerillas throughout the country, and those taken with arms in their hands have been, agreeably to the existing martial law, shot.

## SPAIN.

Madrid papers of the 14th inst. have reached us. The government was then carrying on an active correspondence with Espartero. A report prevailed that the government had been offered a loan to a large amount by some London capitalists, whose names, however, were not mentioned on the Bourse.

## RUSSIA.

The Russian government has been obliged to break up the university of St. Vladimir at Kiew, on account of the secret societies for the overthrow of Russian domination, which pervaded the university.

## ARABIA.

The fortified Island of Liera and two of Aden, on the Arabian coast, in latitude 12, 12, North, was stormed and captured on the 19th January last by a force of European and Native Infantry, somewhat less than a thousand, including artillery, commanded by Major Bailie, of the 24th Bombay native infantry, after it had been bombarded for two hours by the squadron, commanded by Captain Smith, R. N.

## Foreign Varieties.

It is said that the beautiful Countess of Westmoreland, or some other goddess, has lately introduced the fashion of drinking mint juleps among the higher circles of the English nobility.

A French gentleman dining in London with Dr. Johnson, and wishing to show him a peculiar mark of respect, as the author of the "*Rambler*," drank to him in what he thought synonymous terms, saying "health Mr. Vagabond."

*A good Id a properly Promulgated.*—A suitor appeared in a court in London, about the 20th of last month, and was about making known the grounds of his application, when the judges told him that they had already made a decision fatal to his plea. The suitor confessed his utter ignorance of any such decision.

"It was in all the newspapers," said the court.

"But I do not see the newspapers," said the man.

"That is not our fault," replied the judges.—"*You should see the newspapers, and every other man should.*"

*A Season in Lapland.*—The quickness of vegetation in hot and cold climates is so astonishing as to be perfectly unaccountable, were we not able to refer it to a most exalted wisdom. The following is a calendar of a Siberian, or Lapland year: June 23, Snow melts; July 1, Snow gone; 9, Fields quite green; 17, Plants at full growth; 25, Plants in flower; August 2, Fruit ripe; 10, Plants shed their seed; 11, Snow; from August 18 to June 23, snow and ice. Thus it appears that from their first emerging from the ground to the ripening of their seeds, the plants take but a month; and spring, summer, and autumn are crowded into the short space of fifty-six days.—*Studies of Nature.*

*Newspapers.*—The Italians first issued newspapers. They were introduced into England during the reign of Elizabeth.

*A Splendid Booty.*—One of the most successful military expeditions ever made, if we consider merely the amount of plunder acquired by the conqueror, was that of Nadir Shah, into Hindostan, about a century since. If we may believe the accounts of the historians who have written on the subject, the amount of the booty which fell into the hands of the Persian Shah alone, was valued at 87,500,000*l.* or very near $400,000,000! It consisted, principally, of money and jewels, and the remainder was made up of rich stuffs and furniture, warlike weapons, &c. The celebrated "Peacock Throne," on which the Mogul emperors were wont to sit in state, and which, from its immense value and gorgeous beauty,—for it was literally made up of precious stones,—was the wonder of the original world, fell into the hands of Nadir.

*Unlucky Pause.*—A country actor performing the part of Richmond the other day, in the tragedy of Richard III. had the misfortune to find his memory completely fail when he had reached the words, "Thus far into the bowels of the land have we marched on without impediment." After having repeated these words several times, the audience testified their displeasure by a general hiss, when coming forward, he thus addressed them: "Ladies and gentlemen, thus far into the bowels of the land have we marched on without impediment, and curse me if I can get any further."

Miss Martineau announces a three volume novel, to be called "Deerbrook."

Sir F. Head's Narrative about Canada, selling for one guinea for the volume, was printed in one week, and the first edition, of 10,000, was sold in three days. He made Murray a present of the copy right; but "Glorious John" will, no doubt, make him an equivalent.

Mrs. Trollope has been paid 1800*l.* for "The Factory Boy," her new work, the publication of which in monthly numbers has been commenced. The illustrations are by Hervieu, the young artist who (the scandalists say) is Mrs. Trollope's *cavalier serviente.* There is a portrait of Mrs. T. in the new number of the New Monthly Magazine; all the information afforded about her is that her maiden name was Milton, that she married a barrister in 1809, and that she is a very clever woman.

Pauline Garcia, who is coming over to the Queen's theatre for six nights, gets 30,000 francs (or $6000) for these six appearances!

Lord Ebrington, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is by no means a man of talent. He is in his 57th year, and "as poor as a rat." His private income is only 900*l.* a year, so the Viceroy's salary (20,000*l.* with outfit of 10,000*l.* to buy plate, &c. which remains his own property if he be only one day in office.) must be a God send. He does not go to Ireland until after Easter. It is owing to his intimacy with O'Connell that he has obtained this berth.

Knowles is in Aberdeen, drawing great houses. He is also busy writing a new comedy.

## CROMWELL.

The Queen's "most gracious speech" to both houses of parliament, reads so differently from Oliver Cromwell's most gracious speech on dissolving the long parliament, that we present the latter.

"It is high time for me to put an end to your sitting in this place, which ye have dishonored by contempt of all virtue, and defiled by your practice of every vice. Ye are a factious crew and enemies to all good government. Ye are a pack of mercenary wretches, and would, like Esau, sell your country for a mess of pottage; and, like Judas, betray your God, for a few pieces of money. Is there a single virtue now remaining among you? Is there one vice ye do not possess? Ye have no more religion than my horse! Gold is your god. Which of you have not bartered away your conscience for bribes? Is there a man among you that hath the least care for the good of the commonwealth? Ye sordid prostitutes! have ye not defiled this sacred place, and turned the Lord's temple into a den of thieves? By your immoral principles, and wicked practices, ye are grown intolerably odious to the whole nation. You who were deputed here by the people, to get their grievances redressed, are yourselves become their greatest grievance. Your country, therefore, calls upon me to cleanse this Augean stable, by putting a final period to your iniquitous proceedings in this house; and which, by God's help, and the strength he hath given me, I am now come to do. I command you, therefore, upon the peril of your lives, to depart immediately out of this place. Go! get you out! make haste! ye venal slaves! Begone!—Soh!—take away that shining bauble there, and lock up the doors." The above speech is supposed to be the very one used, as a copy of it was found among his papers after his death.

## GREAT FIRE AT VERA CRUZ AND EXPECTED ATTACK ON THE CITY.

The Charleston Courier of Thursday has the following:

We are indebted to our attentive correspondent, W. T. Raynal, Esq. of the New Orleans Merchants' Exchange, for the following important intelligence, for which we tender him our sincere thanks:

NEW ORLEANS, April 23, 10 o'clock, A. M.

"The mail is about to close, and I have just time to inform you that the U. S. brig Consort, Gardner, Commander, has arrived at Vera Cruz, with $114,000 in specie, for sundry merchants in this city, and $120,000 for New York. Capt. G. reports that on the 6th April a fire broke out in the Custom House of Vera Cruz, which destroyed nearly 1000 packages of merchandise and a number of adjoining buildings. The loss is said to be very large. He further says that Gen. Mehia, with a force of upward of 1000 men, were within fifteen miles of Vera Cruz, [illegible]

## STILL LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The captain of the barque Tinamare, at New Orleans, which left Vera Cruz on the 13th ult. reports that the French fleet, (including Admiral Baudin's ship,) excepting five vessels, were to sail from Vera Cruz on the same day, touching at Tampico and Havana. The English squadron still remained watching the movements of Gen. Mexia's troops, who were reported about fifteen leagues north of that port—the Br. Commodore's ship Madagascar having taken on board the specie and valuables of British subjects and foreigners of any nation who desire that their property should be thus protected, in case the federal party should land and attack the city.

The loss by the destruction of the Custom House, had been ascertained to be $1,500,000, which would principally fall upon French and German merchants.

A conductor from the interior had arrived on the 12th, with $3,000,000—its destination unknown.

## THE MAY-MOVING MANIA.

Our city again presents its annual and venerated festival of folly. To-morrow is all-fools day with the sojourners of Gotham—residents we cannot call them, for they are mere "colonizers" by the year—and every street, for several days past, has exhibited active preparations for the celebration of this august anniversary of infatuated vagabondism. Why are not caps and bells universally distributed on this occasion? or is there nobody at home to distribute them?

The people of no city in the world, we can safely assert, are periodically guilty of such extreme folly and improvidence as the people of New York are the 1st of May. They are perpetually complaining of the high price of rents, and yet insanely yield to a most discreditable annual custom, which perhaps, far more than any other cause, contributes to enhance those rents, and thence the prices of all articles of domestic consumption. It creates an annual competition for houses, and landlords well know how to take advantage of it. They withhold the supply, except upon their own terms, and they combine to do this, according to a regularly rising scale of per centage, agreed upon by the principal proprietors. Every body knows that a sudden and general demand for any commodity will increase its price, and in the case of houses there is less chance of a remedy by a free supply than in any other. ...

## ALMANAC.

| MAY, 1839. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | High water. | Moon's phases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | D. H. M. |
| 4 Saturday, | 5 5 | 6 55 | 6 20 | |
| 5 Sunday, | 5 4 | 6 56 | 7 0 | |
| 6 Monday, | 5 3 | 6 57 | 8 22 | |
| 7 Tuesday, | 5 2 | 6 58 | 9 12 | |
| 8 Wednesday, | 5 1 | 6 59 | 10 1 | Last 5 10 42 |
| 9 Thursday, | 5 0 | 7 0 | 10 49 | New 13 2 10 |
| 10 Friday, | 4 59 | 7 1 | 11 30 | First 20 1 20 |
| 11 Saturday, | 4 58 | 7 2 | 0 2 | Full 28 5 43 |

## MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult. by Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. George W. Jones, to Miss Joannah A. Sanders, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 30th ult. by Rev. Edwin Wiltbank, Dr. Thomas Harris, of the Navy of the United States, to Esther White, daughter of the late General William M'Pherson, of this city.

By Rev. George Chandler, on the 28th ult. Mr. Lewis Treer, to Miss Martha Stewart.

On the 27th ult. by Isaac Roach, Mayor, Abraham Harner, to Margaret H. daughter of John Brooks, all of this city.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, Mr. Charles Thaw, to Miss Elizabeth Archer.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. Francis X. Gartland, John G. Whelan, to Rebecca M. Jones, daughter of Joseph R. Chandler.

On the 25th ult. by Isaac Roach, Mayor, Mr. Thos. Asbop, of Montgomery county, to Miss Joanna M. Smith, of Miami county, Ohio.

On the 25th ult. by Rev. John B. Clemson, Mr. Joshua Byron Parker, to Miss Hannah G. Larkin.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. John McDowell, D. D. Mr. J. Delvillar Mitchell, to Miss Almira A. Carpenter, all of this city.

On the 24th ult. by Rev. David Bigler, Christian Musselman, of Nazareth, Pa. to Sarah, daughter of the late Adam Zimmerman, of this city.

On the 24th ult. at Adena, near Chillicothe, Ohio, by Rev. E. W. Peet, Edward D. Mansfield, Esq. of Cincinnati to Miss Margaret, daughter of the late Gov. Worthington.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. C. B. Carter, Anthony J. Antelo, to Margaret, daughter of Wm. Patton, Jr. Esq.

At Newtown, L. I. on the 23d ult. by Rev John Goldsmith, Jacob P. Stryker, M. D. to Mary R. daughter of the late Joseph Lawrence.

On the 23d ult. at the residence of Dr. Brockenbrough, by the Right Rev. Bishop Moore, Francis Asbury Dickins, Esq. of Washington city, to Miss Margaret Harvie, daughter of Thos. Mann Randolph, of Tuckahoe, Goochland, Va.

On the 22d ult. by Isaac Roach, Mayor, John Brendlinger, Merchant, of this city, to Miss Hannah Ann Carl, daughter of the the John Carl, of Chester co. Pa.

At Chaumiere, Jessamine co. Ky. on the 17th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Coons, Mr. Cary A. Lee, merchant of Independence, Mo. to Miss Elizabeth Woodson, of Jessamine co.

In N. Orleans, on the 17th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Clapp, Major General E. P. Gaines, of the U. S. Army, to Mrs. Myra Clark Whitney, only daughter of the late Daniel Clark, Esq. of New Orleans.

In Philadelphia, on the 16th ult. by Isaac Roach, Mayor, Mr. John E. Leonard to Miss Mary H. daughter of Jacob Lambourn, Esq. both of Kennett Township, Chester co. Pa.

In Cass county, Illinois, on the 9th ult. by Rev. E. McDaniel, Mr. Wm. E. Farrell, of Beardstown, to Miss Ann D. Ross, of Cass co.

## DEATHS.

On the 30th ult. after a lingering illness, in the 35th year of her age, Mrs. Lucy Brooke, wife of General George M. Brooke, of the U. S. Army.

On the 30th ult. of consumption, Miss Catharine Eckert.

On the 28th ult. Margaret, daughter of Abraham Hunter in the 30th year of her age.

At Newtown, Bucks co. Pa. on the 27th ult. Levi Bond, Esq. aged 80 years.

On the 27th ult. Caroline, daughter of Charles and Louisa Dithmar in the 5th year of her age.

On the 27th ult. Joseph E. infant son of Joseph E. and Eliza Maull.

On the 27th ult. after a severe illness, Levi Zearing, aged 25 years, of Selinsgrove, Union co.

On the 26th ult. at his residence, Dennis Creek, Cape May, N. J. Jeremiah Leaming, Esq. in the 47th year of his age.

On the 26th ult. after a protracted illness, Deborah Moulson.

On the 26th ult. after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. Amanda S. wife of Thos. M. Richards, in the 33d year of her age.

On the 25th ult. Elizabeth, daughter of Artemas and Catharine Shattuck, in the 3d year of her age.

On the 24th ult. of scarlet fever, Robert Hitchcock, youngest child of James A. Moore, aged 5 years and 4 months.

On the 23d ult. Mr. John W. Tisdale, in his 82th year.

On the 22d ult. near Middletown Frederick county, Md. Aaron B. Tucker, M. D. late of this city.

On the 28th ult. at the Indigent Widows, and Single Womens Asylum, Cherry, between Schuylkill 5th and 6th streets, Miss Frances Collins, aged about 66 years.

At Pensacola, Florida, on the 17th ult. Doctor Wm. Plumstead, Surgeon of the United States Navy, son of George Plumstead, late merchant of this city.

In Havana, on the 21st of March last, Capt. Fullerton Kneass, aged 34 years, eldest son of William Kneass, Esq. of this city.

On the 27th February last, Isaac Calvert, of Indiana, formerly a resident of Philadelphia, aged 38 years.


# THE CASKET
AND
# Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

The May Number of this popular Magazine, embellished with a splendid engraving on steel, the "FAVORITE OF THE HAREM," illustrating a tale by Miss Pardoe. A very fine engraving on Wood of "OUDE, ON THE RIVER GOGGRA, INDIA," and TWO PAGES OF MUSIC, arranged for the Guitar.

The Contents which are unusually rich, are as follows:

The Favorite of the Harem, Miss Pardoe; Rambling in Rome; ... a Way; An Adventure in the West, H. W. C. The Wife Or, Woman's ...; John T. Neal, Esq. The Fairy Shot; ... Fair Annie Macleod; Mrs. Crawford; Fort of Oude, on the River Goggra.

POETRY.

Kathleen Mavourneen, Mrs. Crawford; William Tell to his Troops, Mrs. Crawford; The Melancholy Wind, Childers; To Blanche, Park Benjamin; Genevieve, ... Le Hogue, to Woman, Schiller; ... Stanzas ... by David's Picture of Napoleon Asleep; A Father's Curse, Thomas Aird.

THE JUNE NUMBER.—We can promise our subscribers something unusually good for the next number. It will contain a splendid steel engraving, illustrating a story of the well-known and terrible ... Bengal, besides several communications from highly gifted pens. There are one or two pieces of poetry ... which in their way are quite gems.

NOTICE TO AGENTS.—Those who have acted as agents for the Casket, while under the charge of Mr. S. C. Atkinson, will please continue to act in that capacity for the present proprietors to whom they are respectfully requested to remit all funds in their hands for the year 1839.

The proprietors wish it to be distinctly understood that under the new arrangement, the CASKET will be a separate and distinct publication from the "Post." Complaints have often been made that the reading matter of the two was the same. From and after the present number, the "CASKET" will stand upon its own basis.

TERMS—$2 50 per annum, or TO CLUBS, FIVE COPIES YEARLY for Ten Dollars, invariably in advance.

The Casket will continue to be issued by the new proprietors, from the old office, No. 20 Carter's Alley.

G. R. GRAHAM & CO.

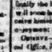
To whom our friends are requested to direct all their communications ...

BOWEL COMPLAINTS CURED.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM is a certain, safe, and effectual remedy for dysentery, diarrhoea, or looseness, cholera morbus, summer complaint, cholic, griping pains, sour stomach, flatulency, &c. &c. and all spasmodic and nervous diseases, as sick and nervous head ache, hysteria, cramp, &c. &c.

From Dr. M. L. Knapp, late Physician to the Baltimore Dispensary, and agent for the Maryland Vaccine Institution.







WILLIAM LANCASTER'S

ELEGANT PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,

BOARDING AT WEST CHESTER, PA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—MOUNT JOY.

FOR SALE A VALUABLE FARM.

TO THE LADIES.

NOTICE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A STOCK OF DRUGS, &c. FOR SALE.

A CARD.

NOTICE.

LIFE AND HEALTH.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIANA, OR WILD CHERRY

HIRST & DREER'S

CATLIN'S INDIAN GALLERY.

REMOVAL.

MORAVIA SILK COMPANY.

WANTED.

INFIRMARY FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN

CROUP, COUGH, ASTHMA.

culture to the Western States, the price of the mulberry is but as dust in the balance. And to the United States, as a nation, the Silk culture certainly offers one of the fairest prospects for an increase of its wealth, independence, and the comfort of thousands of its citizens, that has ever been presented to view.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c. J. B.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

## CULTURE OF SILK IN THE U. STATES.

LETTER TO N. B. STODDART, ESQ.

Some important occupations connected with the affairs of my present situation have prevented me from attending the General Convention of the Silk Growers, held in Baltimore in the beginning of December last, and I consequently regret having lost an opportunity of conversing with you on the important subject which now occupies the attention of the agriculturists throughout the United States. If I had been so fortunate as to have had an interview with you, I would certainly have been very much gratified with the mutual interchange of our views upon a matter which, in my opinion, deserves greater attention than has been bestowed on it until the present time.

The questions which you addressed to me in your letter of the 26th ult. would require a greater development than I can give to them within the limits of an epistolary communication. I shall, however, answer your questions in the briefest and clearest manner in my power.

As to the general views and doubts expressed by you in your letter relating to the possibility and usefulness of introducing and encouraging the culture of Silk in this country, allow me, dear sir, to say that I am of a very different opinion. The successful attempts which have been made at different periods in some of the Northern and Southern States, and the specimens of Silk produced in different parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut, afford sufficient proof that not only the climate and soil of the country are suitable to the culture of Silk, but even that American Silk, if properly managed, might perhaps surpass in quality that of the most favored countries in the world.

Those very specimens, though trifling in quantity, will suffice to show that Silk might become one of the richest staples of the United States, should the culture be undertaken on a more extensive scale, and a better method adopted in rearing the Silk-worm, and in spinning the cocoons.

Suppose, now, dear Sir, that out of 15 millions of inhabitants in the United States, one million of them compose that useful and worthy class called farmers. Suppose, again, that only one-half of them would devote six weeks every year to raise a few thousand silk-worms. Persons well acquainted with the art of Silk growing will assure you that the poorest farmer, having a few hundred mulberry trees properly cultivated, having a house, however small, and an industrious wife, may, with the least trouble and without any extra expense, give a crop of at least 100 pounds of cocoons. This minimum, obtained from 500,000 farmers throughout the Union, would give us an annual production of 50,000,000 pounds of cocoons, or an average of 6,250,000 pounds of raw Silk; which, at the low price of $4 a pound, would realize an annual production of $25,000,000!

This is not an extravagant calculation, nor one of those ridiculous exaggerations which one often meets in certain speeches and addresses, in which the most fantastical prospects are offered to a credulous audience. It is a calculation founded on what happens in every place where the culture of silk is considered a branch of husbandry, and a source of general welfare.

In Italy you could hardly find a peasant, in the months of May and June, whose hut does not contain from 50,000 to 200,000 silk worms, by which he will be able to pay the rent of his dwelling, and many other expenses incurred during the whole year. There is no doubt that what is done on a small scale by the poorest and most ignorant laborers in Europe might be more easily and extensively undertaken by American farmers, whose resources and better accommodation would afford greater facilities and better success.

By the general impulse which at the present period is given throughout the whole country to the culture of the mulberry, one would form an opinion that we are on the eve of attaining that great and long-cherished object—to make silk the principal staple of the United States.

## MULBERRY AND SILK BUSINESS.

It is the duty of every man who wishes well to his country, to aid its growth by his influence and industry. We believe the culture of silk will ultimately be an important branch of domestic culture, and that it must greatly enhance the wealth of the American people. The business is simple in itself and does not require any of the heavy capital or complicated labor which is bestowed upon the manufacture of broadcloth or cotton. It is a fire-side business, a home industry, exclusively an agricultural production. The...


# Atkinson's Evening Post
# Philadelphia Saturday News

UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF
GEORGE R. GRAHAM.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1839.


## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The second communication of "M." has been received. Our risible faculties are somewhat excited at the promise of a castigation from his *critical* pen. Though we are no defender of "C." (who is able to take care of himself) we shall not flee the wrath of so *modest* a gentleman as "M." We would advise him, however, to mingle with his "lessons on human nature," an occasional episode on politeness.

"Pro Bono Publico" is informed, that we have no charity *for second hand* articles.

The article of our friend of Hagerstown, shall have an insertion.

The author of the article on "April" will excuse us. It did not come to hand until *it was out of season.*

## HONOR TO WOMAN.

The greatest blessing which the promulgation of liberty has imparted to the world, has been the establishment of the rights of woman. Wherever woman is debased and derided, where her rights are scoffed at and scorned, we may look for a shortsightedness in political economy, a species of knavery in patriotism, and a looseness of morals, among men. Baseness is not more inherent in human nature in a degraded state, than tyranny is common among men who forget a proper respect for woman. It is the genius of liberty, whose vigilant eye watches over the interests, whose arm protects the rights, and whose voice is heard in the defence of the exalted character of woman. It is the demon of barbarism, low, grovelling, and base, that would degrade her office work, and countermand the designs of heaven, by circumscribing her influence, lessening the range of her benevolence, and extinguishing the holy fire of her pure spirit, by making her the dependant of arrogance, instead of the partner and confidant of honor. There are, in all countries, a few generous and choice spirits, who are ever ready to defend her. There are many too, even in our own, advanced as we pretend to be in refinement, and the courtesies between the sexes, which dignify, and ennoble human nature, who esteem it a high evidence of an ability to think correctly, and of an independence to speak freely, when they attack what every generous heart thinks sacred,—the sympathies of woman—with loose slang, and ill digested wit. So far from attaining the end designed,—the establishment of their intellectual power, and an acknowledgement of noble daring, and of well applied valor, they not only deserve, but meet, with the unmingled scorn of every man of sense and honor. There are many, however, who have the cunning to disguise, their general want of respect to the sex, by attacking particular associations, which they pretend have incurred their ire, or which, for the time, it may be *popular* to denounce. But this in no degree mitigates the guilt. The man who so far forgets himself as to give vent to pages of bile against an association of women, and who ridicules their dress and manner, while he wants the ability, or lacks the courage to attack their principles, and to expose their fallacy, may receive credit for his discretion, and perchance, applause for his skill, but he can receive no congratulations from the well wishers of the community, for any benefit conferred upon society.

This method of procedure is the more out of place and unbecoming, when the persons assailed are of a class of the community, who from a uniform correctness of department, and a proverbially enlarged benevolence, and a generous concern for the wants and miseries of the unfortunate, have at least the claim of gentility and *humanity*, to weigh against the rash assertions and unfounded slanders of their assailants.

We have no disposition to take up the battle axe on behalf of those who have solicited nothing at our hands, but we deem this a matter of general concernment, and a manifestation of a spirit which the press should rebuke. We pity the heart of the man who has lost all respect for woman, and of consequence, for himself. He is a sort of moral blot upon creation, a species of refuse in society, whose existence is dangerous, and to be regarded as a public calamity. No generous emotion can be a resident of his bosom, no loftily aspirations of virtuous love, but a continued sinking in the depths of the defilement of his own spirit, marks his melancholy course, and a final loathing of his own existence, perchance ends it. What man could claim the confidence of his fellow men who had learned to forget a mother's love, or could slight the deep sympathy of a sister's heart, or the still deeper devotion of a wife. Yet what man, but he who had schooled himself to such baseness, or had lost the power, or neglected the use of his reflective faculties, could assail with vituperation and scorn, a collected body of his country women, and feel no compunctions of conscience for the act.

We have wandered into a serious mood when we intended a paragraph merely upon the home charities. It is a subject worthy of reflection.

## SERIOUS ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Thursday morning as the builders were at work on the front wall of a house in Strawberry street below Market, it suddenly fell to the ground, and five men were buried in the ruins. Two men and an apprentice lad about seventeen years of age were killed upon the spot. One of the persons dug from beneath the mass of brick and timber was horribly disfigured, and appeared perfectly insane. At the time of going to press two men were still missing. The whole appears to have been the result of a criminal avarice either on the part of the builder or the contractor. The front wall of an old building had been knocked out for the purpose of putting in a granite front for a store house, and the joice of the building were rested upon the old and dilapidated walls, which since the accident are universally admitted to have been insecure and unsafe. The persons killed, we believe, were all carpenters, who at the moment of the accident, were engaged in removing the girder of the building.

There is a carelessness becoming prevalent among the builders of this city, which should not be suffered to pass without censure. Accidents of this kind are of more frequent occurrence than formerly, and the high reputation which Philadelphia builders formerly enjoyed, is considerably lessened. Such accidents in N. York were regarded by the citizens of this place some few years since as the result of a recklessness among the builders of that city, which deserved the punishment of the penitentiary.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania re-assembles on Tuesday next.

Blessington, and a plate of fashions, which has been engraved and colored for the work with much care and taste. The literary department is choice and select, and fully sustains the deserved reputation of the work.

"*The Gentleman's Magazine*" for May, is before us, and truly a richer thing has not greeted our eyes for many a day. The Mezzotint, which graces the front, has been executed in the highest style of the art, and reflects great credit upon Mr. Sartain. We notice among its literary treasures, an article from the talented and gentlemanly editor, Mr. Burton, under the caption of "A Marriage Party at Dijon."

"*The Columbian Calculator, or the Decimal Arithmetic,*" by A. Ticknor. This is a neat little Arithmetic on the Decimal principle, admirably calculated for the instruction of youth, and adapted to the use of schools.

"*The Adventures of Robin Day,*" by the author of *Calavar, Nick of the Woods, &c.*" in 2 vols. Lea & Blanchard. These volumes contain some "hair breadth escapes by field and flood," of the romantic Robin, some of them set forth in a style, quite racy.

Dr. Bird is a writer familiarly known in this country to all who make any pretensions to literary attainments. His Gladiator has immortalized his name, and although not a writer finical in taste, his conception of the bold and daring is too powerful to fail in its effects upon a people fond of intellectual stimulus.

"*Jack Sheppard*" No. 2, from the press of Lea & Blanchard, is upon our table. The hero, Jonathan Wild is carried through a succession of daring feats, with a rapidity and success in the two first numbers, that the reader almost wonders where the author will find incidents to furnish the six numbers *to be*. He kills off his characters, too, with the recklessness of a man who has an army at command. He has marked out his course, however, and we predict some *pleasant* sights to those who will journey with the author.

"*The American Medical Library and Intelligencer,*" a record of Medical Science and Literature, is now published monthly, by Adam Waldie, 46 Carpenter street.

## A FRAUD.

An extensive fraud has just been discovered by the Norristown and Philadelphia Rail Road Company. It has been perpetrated by its own officers. The frauds are estimated at from $80,000 to $82,000. Some of these are certificates of loan, which, having been redeemed, were not cancelled, but re-issued by the officers of the company. We learn that a prosecution has been instituted against Mr. Hassinger, the President, and Mr. Wright, the treasurer of the company.

The North American in remarking upon the subject, says:

The developments in relation to the late fraudulent issue of Certificates of Stock and Loan of the Norristown Rail Road, evince, as they progress, a degree of depravity of moral feeling on the part of the delinquent, which have been rarely paralleled in the annals of villainy in our community. The hardihood and coolness which have characterized some of them, are astounding. An instance has come to our knowledge, in which, after the President knew that the suspicions of the Directors had been aroused and he had been peremptorily forbidden by the Board to do any official act until some investigation had been made, he carried false certificates of 400 shares of stock into the street and obtained a loan of 4000 dollars upon them. This occurred on the day prior to the disclosure. We have heard censure passed on the Board, that such things should have gone on without their knowledge, and attributing carelessness to them. This censure, we thing unmerited. The Books showed every thing straight and correct—and it was only by the attentive vigilance of some of the Directors, that any discovery was affected at all. We trust the most searching inquiry will be instituted, and we feel satisfied that nothing can be found to impeach the vigilance and attention of the very respectable gentlemen who compose the Board of Directors.

## THE FRANKLIN RAIL ROAD.

The Franklin Rail Road, will be open for travelling between Hagerstown, (Md.) and Chambersburg, (Pa.) by the 4th of July ensuing. There will then be a continuous Rail Road from Hagerstown to Philadelphia, by way of Chambersburg, Carlisle, Harrisburg and Lancaster. Philadelphia is thus ready to reap the advantage of the communication with the west, by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, the moment it is concluded.

Our merchants have already started in front of New York in the race, and with the facilities rapidly afforded by work of art, combined with the natural advantages of Philadelphia, it depends upon themselves, whether the western trade shall be theirs.

## AMUSEMENTS.

*At the Chesnut Street Theatre.*—This evening Mr. Murdock takes his benefit, with the comedy of "*Know Your Own Mind,*" and Knowles's play of "William Tell." He deserves a crowded house. On Monday Mr. Balls take his benefit, with "Deserted Daughter"—"My Fellow Clerk," and "Man and Tiger."

*At Walnut Street Theatre.*—This evening Mr. Mossop takes a benefit—comedy of the "Irish Ambassador"—the "Robber's Wife," and "Rory O'More." On Monday, for John Sefton's benefit, the "Three Hunchbacks!" and "Frightened to Death."

*At Philadelphia Museum.*—Mr. and Mrs. Watson give a juvenile Concert this day, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The delightful Misses Shaw have been re-engaged for a few nights, and have a Concert this evening, at 8 o'clock.

*At the American Museum.*—Mr. Skilline continues to give every evening his comic Lectures and Ventriloquism—the Conflagration of Moscow, &c.

*Catlin's Indian Gallery,* over the Arcade—is to close next Saturday, the 11th inst. Every body *ought* to see it in the meantime—open every day and evening.

*Chinese Collection*—under the Philadelphia Museum—continues to attract the curiosity of strangers and citizens daily.

*Queen Victoria and a Panorama,* have thrown out lights at the Masonic Hall, but as we have not seen them we cannot state their merits.

*The Exhibition of the Philadelphia Artists,* is still open in Chesnut street, above Sixth.—There are some fine paintings in the collection, one by De Franca and Shaw, the figures by the *former*, and the landscape by the latter, which we consider quite beautiful. There is also a beautiful piece, exclusively from the pencil of Mr. Shaw, of Æneas and Dido going to the hunt, for which, some time since, the medal was awarded. There are also some fine landscapes; we would notice particularly those by Pyne and Jones.

The small pieces by Chapman deserve particular notice, the execution is quite superior.

On the 22d ult. the guard and store-house attached to Fort Fairfield, near the Aroostook, were destroyed by fire, with all their contents, consisting of food and ammunition, valued at 10,000 dollars.

In addition to the above, Holland has 164 gun-boats, 40 of which are in commission; Denmark has 67 gun-boats; Sweden has 240 gun-boats, and 3 bombs; Norway has 85 gun-boats and 2 bombs, besides 30 gun-boats building, each to carry two 60 pounders.

## DEATH OF JUDGE DARLINGTON.

The Hon. Isaac Darlington, President Judge of the thirteenth judicial district, composed of Chester and Delaware counties, died at his residence in West Chester, on Saturday evening last, about 8 o'clock. He had been indisposed but for a short time.

The case of the appointment of Judge Darlington, which has for some time been pending before the Supreme Court, will not be continued. Judge Gibson stated, that in consequence of the sudden death of Judge Darlington, it was unnecessary for the Court to give any opinion on the subject. In noticing his death the West Chester Record, says:

"He was a bright example of the equality of republican institutions. Brought up in the common walks of life, he learned the trade of a blacksmith. Preferring intellectual pursuits, he threw down his hammer and took to his books—entered the law—and rose by the force of intrinsic merit to the highest legislative and judicial honors. He carved out his own character, and reared his own monument, as Franklin did before him.

"For years he had been afflicted with the gout—which attacked him at times with violence. His last illness was short—he visited the post-office only the day previous."

## MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

As the Packet Ship Thomas P. Cope was going down the Delaware Bay bound to Charleston, John Archer, one of the seamen, fell overboard, and Mr. Floyd, the second officer, in attempting his rescue shared a watery grave with him by the upsetting of the boat.

A letter from Captain West, of the Thomas P. Cope, says: "So many of the crew came on board intoxicated that there were but six seamen able to do duty in going down the Bay; the rest were like maniacs, and indeed, it was with difficulty they were prevented from jumping overboard."

## AN ACCOMPLISHED SWINDLER.

We see by the Richmond Enquirer that the Governor has issued a proclamation offering a reward for Alexander Bogart, who has committed sundry forgeries in Richmond, amounting to a considerable sum. The reward offered is $100. Bogart decamped on Saturday last by the cars north.

He was a skilful Bookkeeper and Mathematician and was entrusted with the keeping and adjusting of the books of many establishments—whereby he found out their whereabouts, signatures, &c. and practised a deep game. Several of his forgeries have come to light since he departed, and others are still in the course of development.

He is supposed with plausibility to be an old fox in the forgery line;—first to have been one McLead, who defrauded his employers in New York, a few years since of some $30,000 or $40,000—then one McCloud, who forged notes, bills, checks, &c. in New Orleans, to a large amount—from which place he came to the city, prowling under the *alias* of Alexander Bogart.

## MECHANICS.

The Reading Journal observes: "We have been requested to state, that a number of Carpenters, Masons, and other good mechanics, will find abundant employment in this borough. The building now going on has occasioned an unusual demand for labor."

The invention of Printing, in the modern sense, from movable letters, has been referred by most to Guttemberg, a native of Mentz, but settled at Strasburg. He is supposed to have conceived the idea before 1440, and to have spent the next ten years in making attempts at carrying it into effect, which some assert him to have done in short fugitive pieces, actually printed from his movable wooden characters before 1450.

## BUSINESS AT MAUCH CHUNK.

About 2000 tons of Coal have been shipped this season. The last Mauch Chunk Courier says, that on account of the recent freshets, the Delaware Canal is more nor less injured, so much so, that several weeks must elapse before it will be ready for boating. This will effect very materially the tolls on the Canal, by retarding the transportation of Coal.

We understand that seventy-five men, from the mines, left here on Saturday morning to go down and assist in the repairs.

## LESSENING SPEED.

The Legislature of New York at the present session has passed an act regulating the speed of steamboats within the waters of that State.—The penalty for going at the rate of more than six miles an hour while passing works of public improvement is $200, and generating an unsafe quantity of steam is declared to be a high misdemeanor, for which the captain, engineer, or other person having charge of the boiler, shall forfeit $500. Penalties to be collected of the owners of boats, when they cannot be recovered of the masters, or other persons in charge.

## THE SCARCITY.

The apology offered for the high price of beef, is the scarcity of cattle. Some admit, and others deny the force of the argument. The Chilicothe Gazette states, that there are about 1200 cattle to go in grass for the eastern market, in the vicinity of that place. The prices to drovers range from $7·50 to $8 per hundred. So that whatever may be the *cause*, the *remedy* is a plain one, eat no beef, till the market is better and more cheaply supplied.

## THE BANK ROBBERY.

All the money except $200 taken from the bank at Washington by the teller, D. G. Orme, has been *recovered*. Justice Thompson, issued warrants in the name of the United States, against Dennis G. Orme, and A. W. Goodrich, charging the former with feloniously taking and carrying away the sum of $50,000, the property of the Bank of the Metropolis, and the latter with receiving that sum of money, knowing it to have been stolen. Goodrich was brought up and held to bail in $2000, for his appearance at the Criminal court; Orme could not be found.

## DINNER TO MR. BIDDLE.

A large meeting of the merchants of this city was held on the 17th ult. in the room of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of consulting upon some merit of respect to be tendered to "Nicholas Biddle, Esq. for his public services as President of the United States Bank." Resolutions were finally adopted, and a committee appointed to Convey their contents to Mr. Biddle. A public dinner was offered to him, which, on account of the uncertainty of his future movements, and feeling the mark of esteem sufficiently flattering and explicit, by the tender of his fellow citizens, Mr. Biddle declined.

## CHURCH OF ST. LUKE.

We understand that it is the intention of the corporation of St. Luke's Church, to erect a handsome steeple, 200 feet high, on the edifice they are about to build near the corner of Thirteenth and Spruce street, provided the sum of $7000 shall be contributed for the purpose—$4000 of which has already been subscribed.

## DR. DYOTT.

Most of our readers are aware that a charge of fraudulent insolvency was some time since prefered by the grand jury against T. W. Dyott, and that the case was set apart, to come before a jury of his countrymen in the Court of Criminal Session. The case has been for some time delayed, and the Doctor had nearly escaped under cover of an Act of Assembly. Had his arraignment been delayed until after the session of the present month, he would have made a polite bow to his creditors, and thanked kindly the "law's delay." But the vigilant eye of Judge Conrad, ever watchful of the public interest, detected the intent, and by a prompt and determined resolve, brought his case before the Court. The case of a Mr. Prizer had for some days occupied the attention of the Court and jury, and prospectively seemed far from its termination.

Judge Conrad determined to adjourn this case, and despite the opposition of some, did so. We are indebted to the United States Gazette for an account of the following proceedings.

Commonwealth vs. Thos. W. Dyott. } Criminal Sessions, April 30th, 1839.

Mr. Hirst asked the Clerk to arraign the prisoner.

Mr. Phillips made a similar objection to that of yesterday.

Judge Conrad said that the case of Prizer must be suspended; the Court had fixed upon this course, and should proceed without delay in Dr. Dyott's case; that all other matters must give way to it without reference to the convenience of any one.

Mr. Phillips then proceeded to move that the indictment be quashed, on the ground that it was found by a Grand Jury not legally constituted, and therefore void; and alleged the following errors—1st—That the venire was issued without any order of Court. 2d—That the Jury was not drawn fifteen days before the term. 3d—That the Jurors were not summoned ten days before the term. 4th—That there was no legal return to the venire. 5th—That the mode of service on the Jurors was not designated in the return. 6th That the sheriff and County Commissioners did not take the oath required by law prior to their selection of Jurors for the year 1839. 7th—That such selection was not made thirty days before the first term of the Common Pleas of this year, as required by law. 8th—That it did not appear the Jurors were drawn from any wheel. He argued these points at length, followed by Mr. Hirst, for the commonwealth, and Mr. C. J. Ingersoll for defendant. At 3½ P. M. the Court, per Judge Conrad, decided that the objections were unsupported by the facts of the law, and overruled the motion to quash the indictment.

The Clerk then arraigned the prisoner, who stood mute by advice of his counsel, and on motion, the Court ordered the plea of not guilty to be recorded, according to the 10th section of the act of 1791.

The Sheriff called the Jury, and the prisoner's counsel declined to answer whether they challenged, until the whole Jury should be called to the box.—The Court, per Judge Conrad, directed the Clerk to ask the prisoner. Mr. Phillips objected. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll said, warmly, that if the Court directed the prisoner to be asked, when he was represented by counsel, that he would instantly leave the Court.

Judge Conrad said that one of the Council had spoken of his leaving the Court as a public calamity; the Court would not feel affected by such considerations, but would calmly pursue the course of their duty. The Court then, prosecuting Council consenting, ordered the whole number of Jurors to be called into the box. The prisoner's Council did not make any challenges. Charles J. Abel, Joseph R. Flanagan, John S. Dubs, and A. Bisby asked to be excused, and being sworn, said that they could not sit on the trial, having made up their minds against the prisoner; the prisoner's council declined to challenge, but on the suggestion of Judge Conrad, they were challenged by Mr. Hirst. The following Jury were then duly empannelled:—

| | |
|---|---|
| John Siner, | Robert Coane, |
| John M'Keever, | David Miller, |
| Edward Jones, | Isaac Alberson, |
| James Graham, | Patrick Levy, |
| Joseph Butler, | Thomas Ridgway, |
| Christian Dreeby, | A. R. Gemeny. |

The Court then ordered Prizer's case to be adjourned over until Monday, and that Dr. Dyott's cause should go on to-day, (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock, until finished.

The Commonwealth is represented by James Campbell and W. L. Hirst, Esqs. The prisoners by T. Phillips, J. R. Ingersoll and C. J. Ingersoll, Esqs. The trial is being taken in short hand by Mr. Drake.

## JUDGE CONRAD.

The Germantown Telegraph speaking of the Lecture of Judge Conrad, on Monday evening last, before the citizens of that place, says. It was a master-piece of talent, genius and eloquence. It was listened to by a crowded and brilliant audience, with enraptured attention and delight. It was indeed a treat of no ordinary kind, and such an one as must have left a lasting impression on the minds of all who heard him. Although we thought our previous knowledge of the commanding abilities of the Judge sufficiently intimate to form a just estimate of them, yet we must confess that his recent effort far surpassed any conceptions we had entertained, and gave us a still higher opinion of his intellectual attainments.

## NORTH CAROLINA GOLD MINE.

The Charlotte Journal gives an account of the discovery of a very rich ore at the Lemmon's Mine. It is believed by gentlemen who have seen the ore that one bushel of the best would be worth at least $5000, and the poorest about $100. This mine is situated on a ridge running from Fox's Hill in a southwestwardly direction to the Catawba river, and in every instance where the ridge has been penetrated fine specimens of its richness have been discovered. A new mine has lately been opened on the land of Elam Hunter, above five miles east of Charlotte, the ore of which is considered good. This land, which would have been considered high at $500, has been increased in value several thousand. The Rudgers's mine, about seventeen miles east of Charlotte, discovered several months ago, is also found to be rich in the precious metal, masses having been found embodied in quartz rock, one piece itself being worth $300. The Rudisill mine, which has not been worked for some months, has been re-opened with a fine prospect of success. Every indication seems to strengthen former opinions, that the mineral resources of that region are almost inexhaustible.

## THE COTTON TRADE.

The Louisianian, a New Orleans paper of the 20th April states, that speculations of a curious nature are going on in that city. A new bidder appeared in the market the day previously, and of the eight thousand bales sold he was the purchaser of six thousand. Some say this gentleman, who is remarkable for his shrewdness and intelligence, is an agent of the U. States Bank—others allege that he is buying for a celebrated banking house in London, and others that he is trading on his own bottom. One thing seems singular, that while he is making large purchases, he is publishing circulars, the object of which is to raise the price of cotton.

to your petitioners, that hundreds of merchants annually pass through this city on to New York, because they cannot meet with a supply of ready made clothing in this place; consequently, their custom and the consequent profit is totally lost to Philadelphia.

Having made the above statements, which are susceptible of proof, your petitioners humbly request of your Honorable bodies that they may be chartered, with the style and title of the Philadelphia Manufacturing and Clothing Company, for the employment and encouragement of female labor, with a capital of $500,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to $1,000,000, in shares of 50 dollars each—and in order that the said Company shall not pervert the meaning and true intent of what is set forth above, your petitioners would suggest that the following should be embodied in the charter, namely—that three-fourths of all the labor in the said Company or Manufactory should be performed by females, and that the doings of the said Company be at all times open to the inspection of committees from your Honorable bodies; and further, that the Company shall at no time divide more than eight per cent. on the profits of the institution, and that all the profits over and above that sum, reserving a proper allowance for suitable buildings, with wear and tear of the same, shall form a permanent fund, and to be so invested as that the interest derived from the same shall be applied to and devoted exclusively for the education and moral instruction of the children of such parents as may be employed in the said establishment.

For the purpose of disposing of the clothing when manufactured, it is proposed to hold two or more semi annual sales—say the first of September and the first of March, in which the dealers in boots, shoes, hats, and bonnets should be invited to participate. Those sales being advertised in the southern and western papers, would, at these periods, bring the merchants from those sections to Philadelphia, and be of infinite advantage to every branch of trade. At those periods merchants would be induced to leave their orders for the ensuing season, and the Company would consequently be prepared before hand to fill them. The terms of payment should be made liberal, but the security undoubted. Such sales have been found of great advantage in Boston, and have tended greatly to promote her prosperity.

*From the Houston Telegraph, April 10.*

## FROM TEXAS.

We have just learned with pleasure that the company of soldiers that was formerly stationed at Gonzales, has been removed to the Walnut Springs, about thirty-five miles above that place. This is the uppermost settlement on the Guadaloupe, and is already quite flourishing. A dozen Mexican families have recently removed thither from Bexar.

Mr. Dancy from Bexar, has informed us that nearly 300 Mexican families have recently removed to that city from the Rio Grade. Many of them have commenced the cultivation of the "Ranchos," near Bexar, that have been left waste since the commencement of the revolution. Every thing in that section wears the appearance of tranquility and prosperity. The trade with Mexico is still conducted without interruption, and is becoming a source of great profit to the citizens of Bexar.

We have been informed by Gen. Rush, that a few weeks since, while on his way to Houston, he met with Bowles, the Cherokee chief, who asked his permission to visit the hostile Indians, in order to induce them to sue for peace. The permission was granted. In the fore part of last week, information was received from Bowles that some of the head men of those tribes have declared their desire to make peace. A meeting of the chiefs of the hostile tribes was lately held, and nearly all the members assembled determined to relinquish hostilities. Cordova, the Mexican renegade and traitor, wished to attend the meeting, but was driven away. After this repulse, he retired westward with only about 150 discontented Indians and 40 Mexicans. Bowles represents these Indians as being almost entirely destitute of clothes, provisions and ammunition.

Colonel Wyatt, who recently arrived from Fannin country, states that a small force of mounted men is much needed in that section. A few of the Caddo Indians continue hostile, and are now hovering on the western frontier of that country, near the "Cross Timber." In consequence of their depredations, many of the citizens have removed from their plantations, and retired across Red River, or into Red River county.—Most of those who have removed are new settlers, who were just making preparations for planting: this misfortune, therefore, weighs upon them with peculiar severity. We doubt not that the Government will soon apply the necessary remedy for the evil.

Eighteen or twenty free persons of color were arrested on yesterday, and brought before the Recorder of this city, for a violation of the *Provisional* Government, which forbids such persons to remain in the Republic, under the penalty of being sold for slaves.

## THE NEW INDIAN EMPIRE.

Probably no event has occurred in the progress of our country, since the establishment of the Federal Government, more interesting in itself, or fraught with more important consequences, than the settlement of the native tribes beyond the western limits of the Union. There are now in the territory set apart by Congress for their permanent residence, about 95,000 Indians belonging to 22 separate tribes, and speaking as many different languages. About 20,000 of the whole number belong to tribes native to the soil. But the estimate does not include the wild Indians of the prairie or the mountains, or those residing north of the Missouri, or around the sources of the Mississippi, as all of these are without the limits of the territory.

The average breadth of the territory is something over 200 miles, and its length about 600. It contains an area of about *eighty millions of* acres of the public land, and is healthy, well-watered, sufficiently timbered, and a great deal of it remarkably fertile, and is well adapted for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Lead ore, iron ore, coal, and salt springs have been discovered in it. And it is said that all who reside there, are well pleased with their situation.

Some few of these, the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, the Cherokees, have, to some extent, written laws for the internal government of their respective tribes. The Delawares are about imitating their example. With these exceptions, the whole of these 95,000 Indians, divided into upward of 20 tribes, who speak different languages, and many of whom entertain for each other mutual hereditary animosities, have for their government no international law. It is manifestly both the duty and the policy of our Government to provide against the consequences of this critical state of things. And it was with that view the Senate once passed a bill for a Territorial Government, to be framed by a convention of the tribes themselves, requiring only that the Superintendent or Governor should be appointed by the President and Senate, and that the laws should be approved by the President, and providing for the appointment by the Indians of one Indian delegate to Congress. We trust the subject will be resumed and successfully prosecuted at the next session of Congress.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

*Casualty.*—The brig Mary White, Bankhead, arrived at New York on Thursday morning, sixty-three days from Bristol. During part of the voyage she experienced severe weather, and lost her fore-topmast, boat and bulwarks; and on the 32d day out, Mr. Callendar, of New York, 2d mate, and one of the seamen, were lost overboard.

*From the Liverpool Mail of March 26.*

## THE MAINE QUESTION.

By the steam ship Liverpool, Capt. Fayrer, which arrived last night in sixteen days from N. York, we have received our usual files to the 10th current, eight days later date than those brought by the England. They are almost wholly occupied with information of an important nature, and which will be read with the deepest interest by all classes of men. The claims of the State of Maine, and which Lord Palmerston, only a few days ago, pronounced to be untenable and preposterous, are to be established by force of arms. Unlike the slumbering executive of this country, the government of the United States has resolved to levy a considerable army, professedly to prevent the incursions of the British, but in point of fact to resist the Queen's just rights, as asserted by Sir John Harvey, to settle the question, by seizing upon and taking possession of the disputed territory. Congress has authorised the President, by a bill just passed, to raise, if he thinks it necessary or expedient, fifty-five thousand men; to arm, equip and hire vessels of war; to erect forts; and to borrow money to the amount of ten millions of dollars, and to appropriate instantly a certain portion of the grant to the purposes specified in the bill.

Now, disguise it as some men may, we say again that these demonstrations not only evince a hostile attitude, but point incontrovertibly to the unavoidable issue—WAR! We care not who is in New Brunswick, Halifax or Nova Scotia—whether Sir John Harvey, Sir Colin Campbell, or any one else—whoever is the representative or representatives of her Majesty must act up to the instructions sent by the Foreign Secretary in the name of the Queen of England.

The same paper of the 28th, thus winds up a long article on the same subject:

"Upon the whole, as we never held in much estimation the boasted honor and good faith of the American government, and as we now deem the citizens deceitful and utterly worthless, because treachery and perfidy characterise all their proceedings, we see no chance whatever of this important boundary question being settled without an appeal to arms. England cannot fight with Maine. We might with as much dignity quarrel with a postman or a footman who delivers an offensive letter. The two powers, not Governor Harvey and Governor Fairfield, but Great Britain and the United States republic are at issue, and the war which is about to commence—we say has begun—in the north must be carried to the south. One of the two parties must succumb or hostilities will instantly ensue. Will the States retract? *No.* Will England? No. Lord Palmerston very properly says it is impossible, and we agree with him, for it is only necessary to look at the map to see that if we surrender the lands in question we would cut off our communication with Quebec, surrender most of the streams which fall into the river St. John, place an enemy between us and the St. Lawrence, lose many hundred square miles of excellent timber lands, a rich soil commanding vast water power, and render New Brunswick not worth the keeping. Give up that, Nova Scotia would fall too, and Prince Edward's Island would not be worth a week's purchase.

England never will, if it have any sense, if it be not in the agonies of dissolution, commit such an act of determined and deplorable suicide.

The following paragraph, is the conclusion of the article on the late boundary troubles, in the London Weekly Chronicle, of March 24.

[The Congress, however, was expected not to separate, (the session being upon the point of ending) without providing for the opposite alternative, by placing large resources at the disposal of the President, to be used in the event of any attempt, on the part of Great Britain to take military possession of the territory in dispute. We have no reason to fear this, as Sir John Harvey, in the midst of great provocations, on the part of Governor Fairfield, has evinced a temper, and a moderation, which will ensure his ready acquiescence in the arrangement sanctioned by Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox.]

H. M. ship Winchester of 52 guns, has been commissioned as Admiral Harvey's flag ship on the North American station.

The lords of the Admiralty have ordered five new engines for war steam ships, one of which to be named the Cyclops, is to be of 1200 tons burthen, and carry 26 guns—the largest armament yet placed on board a steam frigate, in any navy.

Capt. Harvey and the officers of the Malabar have subscribed for a silver tea and coffee service, to be presented to Mr. Joseph Wightman, of Three Rivers, Nova Scotia, in acknowledgment of the important service rendered by him to the Malabar, when she struck on the rocks off Cape Bear, Prince Edward Island, on the 19th of October. Mr. Wightman went off to the ship in a small open boat, and piloted her to a place of safety.

## FRANCE.

PROROGATION OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS—REFUSAL OF ALL PARTIES TO FORM A MINISTRY.

*From the Standard.*

PARIS, March 25.

The die is cast. The chambers cannot meet. Count Montalivet has at last consented to take upon him to countersign a royal ordinance proroguing the chambers; and although the *Moniteur* of yesterday ridicules the idea of prorogueing the chambers, and gave as a proof that the "*lettres-closes*" were sent, yet the *Moniteur* of this morning contain the royal ordinance. The chambers are prorogued to the 4th of April.—What a spectacle to France and to Europe.

This is, indeed, an important step. From the 15th to the 24th no minister could be got to do it. At last Count Montalivet consented to sign it.

The royal ordinance is followed by a notice from the Duke de Cazes, Grand Referendary of the Peers, and another from the questors of the deputies, informing the peers and deputies of the prorogation of chambers to the 4th of April next.

The journals before us state, that Marshal Soult, having on Saturday failed in his attempts to construct a cabinet which should not include M. Thiers, waited on the king, and declared his mission at an end; that the Duke de Broglie was then sent for by the king, and he again declined entering into any cabinet, advising his majesty (some of the papers say) to send for M. Thiers.

Private letters state, however, that the king was perfectly aware of the duke's insuperable objection to take office, and had only consulted him on the crisis—that the duke had actually advised his majesty to send for M. Thiers with a view to induce him to undertake the construction of a cabinet in conjunction with M. Guizot. The following list of the ministry, agreed to by the king and M. Thiers, was handed about on the Bourse, and was regarded as entitled to credit:—

Marshal Soult, president of the council and minister of war.

M. Thiers, minister for foreign affairs.

M. Guizot, minister of the interior.

M. Duchatel, minister of finances, or commerce.

M. Passy to take whatever of these two places should be declined by M. Duchatel.

The others departments do not appear in this list to have been filled up.

We should observe, that the five per cents rose more in proportion than the three per cents, a fact which favored the belief that M. Humann would not be in the ministry.

The Journal du Commerce contains the following:—"We are assured that pieces of cannon have been conducted into the barracks, placed in the environs of the capitol. We have not been able to verify the truth of this rumor, but we believe it to be well founded, at least as far as concerns the barracks of Courbevoie (about the...

## ARABIA.

The fortified island of Liera and town of Aden, on the Arabian coast, in latitude 12, 13, North, was stormed and captured on the 19th January last by a force of European and Native infantry, somewhat less than a thousand, including artillery, commanded by Major Bailie, of the 24th Bombay native infantry, after it had been bombarded for two hours by the squadron, commanded by Captain Smith, R. N.

## Foreign Varieties.

It is said that the beautiful Countess of Westmoreland, or some other goddess, has lately introduced the fashion of drinking mint juleps among the higher circles of the English nobility.

A French gentleman dining in London with Dr. Johnson, and wishing to show him a peculiar mark of respect, as the author of the "*Rambler,*" drank to him in what he thought synonymous terms, saying "health Mr. Vagabond."

*A good Id a properly Promulgated.*—A suitor appeared in a court in London, about the 20th of last month, and was about making known the grounds of his application, when the judges told him that they had already made a decision fatal to his plea. The suitor confessed his utter ignorance of any such decision.

"It was in all the newspapers," said the court. "But I do not see the newspapers," said the man.

"That is not our fault," replied the judges.—"*You should see the newspapers, and every other man should.*"

*A Season in Lapland.*—The quickness of vegetation in hot and cold climates is so astonishing as to be perfectly unaccountable, were we not able to refer it to a most exalted wisdom. The following is a calendar of a Siberian, or Lapland year: June 23, Snow melts; July 1, Snow gone; 9, Fields quite green; 17, Plants at full growth; 25, Plants in flower; August 2, Fruit ripe; 10, Plants shed their seed; 11, Snow; from August 18 to June 23, snow and ice. Thus it appears that from their first emerging from the ground to the ripening of their seeds, the plants take but a month; and spring, summer, and autumn are crowded into the short space of fifty-six days.—*Studies of Nature.*

*Newspapers.*—The Italians first issued newspapers. They were introduced into England during the reign of Elizabeth.

*A Splendid Booty.*—One of the most successful military expeditions ever made, if we consider merely the amount of plunder acquired by the conqueror, was that of Nadir Shah, into Hindostan, about a century since. If we may believe the accounts of the historians who have written on the subject, the amount of the booty which fell into the hands of the Persian Shah alone, was valued at 87,500,000*l.* or very near $400,000,000! It consisted, principally, of money and jewels, and the remainder was made up of rich stuffs and furniture, warlike weapons, &c. The celebrated "Peacock Throne," on which the Mogul emperors were wont to sit in state, and which, from its immense value and gorgeous beauty,—for it was literally made up of precious stones,—was the wonder of the original world, fell into the hands of Nadir.

*Unlucky Pause.*—A country actor performing the part of Richmond the other day, in the tragedy of Richard III. had the misfortune to find his memory completely fail when he had reached the words, "Thus far into the bowels of the land have we marched on without impediment." After having repeated these words several times, the audience testified their displeasure by a general hiss, when coming forward, he thus addressed them: "Ladies and gentlemen, thus far into the bowels of the land have we marched on without impediment, and curse me if I can get any farther."

Miss Martineau announces a three volume novel, to be called "Deerbrook."

Sir F. Head's Narrative about Canada, selling for one guinea for the volume, was printed in one week, and the first edition, of 10,000, was sold in three days. He made Murray a present of the copy right; but "Glorious John" will, no doubt, make him an equivalent.

Mrs. Trollope has been paid 1800*l.* for "The Factory Boy," her new work, the publication of which in monthly numbers has been commenced. The illustrations are by Hervieu, the young artist who (the scandalists say) is Mrs. Trollope's *cavalier serviente*. There is a portrait of Mrs. T. in the new number of the New Monthly Magazine; all the information afforded about her is that her maiden name was Milton, that she married a barrister in 1809, and that she is a very clever woman.

Pauline Garcia, who is coming over to the Queen's theatre for six nights, gets 30,000 francs (or £1200) for these six appearances!

Lord Ebrington, the new *Lord Lieutenant* of Ireland, is by no means a man of talent. He is in his 57th year, and "as poor as a rat." His private income is only 900*l.* a year, so the Viceroy's salary (20,000*l.* with outfit of 10,000*l.* to buy plate, &c. which remains his own property if he be only one day in office,) must be a God send. He does not go to Ireland until after Easter. It is owing to his intimacy with O'Connell that he has obtained this berth.

Knowles is in Aberdeen, drawing great houses. He is also busy writing a new comedy.

[illegible]

## ALMANAC.

| MAY, 1839. | SUN RISES. | SUN SETS. | HIGH WATER. | MOON'S PHASES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 Saturday, | 5 5 | 6 55 | 6 36 | |
| 5 Sunday, | 5 4 | 6 56 | 7 [illegible] | |
| 6 Monday, | 5 3 | 6 57 | 8 27 | D. H. M. |
| 7 Tuesday, | 5 2 | 6 58 | 9 13 | |
| 8 Wednesday, | 5 1 | 6 59 | 10 3 | Last 6 10 42 |
| 9 Thursday, | 5 0 | 7 0 | 10 49 | New 13 8 10 |
| 10 Friday, | 4 59 | 7 1 | 11 39 | First 20 1 [illegible] |
| 11 Saturday, | 4 58 | 7 2 | 0 2 | Full 28 3 43 |

## MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult. by Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. George W. Jones, to Miss Joanna A. Sa[illegible], both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 30th ult. by Rev. Edwin Wiltbank, Dr. Thomas Harris, of the Navy of the United States, to Esther White, daughter of the late General William M'Pherson, of this city.

By Rev. George Chandler, on the 28th ult. Mr. Lewis Teter, to Miss Martha Stewart.

On the 27th ult. by Isaac Roach, Mayor, Abraham Hainer, to Margaret H. daughter of John Brooks, all of this city.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Brainard, Mr. Charles Thaw, to Miss Elizabeth Archer.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. [illegible] X. Gartland, John G. Whelan, to Rebecca M. Jones, daughter of Joseph R. Chandler.

On the 25th ult. by Isaac Roach, Mayor Mr. Thos. A[illegible], of Montgomery county, to Miss Joanna H. Smith, of Miami county, Ohio.

On the 25th ult. by Rev. John B. Clemson, Mr. Joshua Byron Parker, to Miss Hannah G. Larkin.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. John McDowell, D. D. Mr. J. Delvillar Mitchell, to Miss Almira A. Carpenter, all of this city.

On the 24th ult. by Rev. David Bigler, Christian Musselman, of Nazareth, Pa. to Sarah, daughter of the late Adam Zimmerman, of this city.

On the 24th ult. at Adena, near Chillicothe, Ohio, by Rev. E. W. Peet, Edward D. Mansfield, Esq. of Cincinnati to Miss Margaret, daughter of the late Gov. Worthington.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. C. B. Cutter, Anthony J. Antelo, to Margaret, daughter of Wm. Patton, J. Esq.

At Newtown, L. I. on the 23d ult. by Rev John Goldsmith, Jacob P. Stevens, M. D. to Mary R. daughter of the late Joseph Lawrence.

On the 23d ult. at the residence of Dr. Brockenbrough, by the Right Rev. Bishop Moore, Francis Asbury Dickins, Esq. of Washington city, to Miss Margaret Harvie, daughter of Thos. Mann Randolp, of Tuckahoe, Goochland, Va.

On the 23d ult. by Isaac Roach, Mayor, John Fr[illegible], Merchant, of this city, to Miss Hannah Ann Carl, daughter of the late John Carl, of Chester co. Pa.

At Cleveland, Jessamine co. Ky. on the 17th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Coons, Mr. Cary A. Lee, merchant of Independence, Mo. to Miss Elizabeth Woodson, of Jessamine co.

In N. Orleans, on the 17th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Cook, Major General E. P. Gaines, of the U. S. Army, to Mrs. Myra Clark Whitney, only daughter of the late Daniel Clark, Esq. of New Orleans.

In Philadelphia, on the 16th ult. by Isaac Roach, Mayor, Mr. John E. Leonard to Miss Mary H. daughter of Jacob Lamborne, Esq. both of Kennett Township, Chester co. Pa.

In Cass county, Illinois, on the 9th ult. by Rev. E. McDaniel, Mr. Wm. E. Parker, of Beardstown, to Miss Ann D. Ross, of Cass co.

## DEATHS.

On the 30th ult. after a lingering illness, in the 35th year of her age, Mrs. Lucy Brooke, wife of General George M. Brooke, of the U. S. Army.

On the 30th ult. of consumption, Miss Catharine Evans.

On the 28th ult. Margaret, daughter of Abraham Hoover in the 30th year of her age.

At Newtown, Bucks co. Pa. on the 27th ult. Levi Bond, Esq. aged 80 years.

On the 27th ult. Caroline, daughter of Charles and Louisa Dithmar in the 5th year of her age.

On the 27th ult. Joseph E. infant son of Joseph E. and Eliza Maull.

On the 27th ult. after a severe illness, Levi Zeakner, aged 25 years, of Selinsgrove, Union co.

On the 26th ult. at his residence, Dennis Creek, Cape May, N. J. Jeremiah Leaming, Esq. in the 67th year of his age.

On the 26th ult. after a protracted illness, Deborah Morlan.

On the 26th ult. after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. Amanda E. wife of Thos. M. Richards, in the 33d year of her age.

On the 25th ult. Elizabeth, daughter of Artemas and Catharine Shattuck, in the 3d year of her age.

On the 24th ult. of scarlet fever, Robert Hitchcock, youngest child of James A. Moore, aged 5 years and 4 months.

On the 23d ult. Mr. John W. Tisdale, in his 2[illegible]th year.

On the 22d ult. near Middletown Frederick county, Md. Aaron B. Tucker, M. D. late of this city.

On the 20th ult. at the Indigent Widows and Single Womens Asylum, Cherry, between Schuylkill 5th and 6th streets, Miss Frances Collins, aged about 66 years.

At Pensacola, Florida, on the 17th ult. Doctor Wm. Plummead, Surgeon of the United States Navy, son of George Plummead, late merchant of this city.

In Havana, on the 31st of March last, Capt. Fullerton Kneass, aged 34 years, eldest son of William Kneass, Esq. of this city.

On the 27th February last, Isaac Calvert, of Indiana, formerly a resident of Philadelphia, aged 76 years.

Reported for the Evening Post and News.

### SALES OF STOCKS.

*By the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, for the week ending Thursday.*

| | | | price sold for. | par |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 132 | shares | United States Bank, | 114½a115½ | 100 |
| 344 | do. | Schuylkill Bank, | 49a49½ | 50 |
| 1 | do. | Pennsylvania Bank, | 480½ | 400 |
| 320 | do. | Mechanics' Bank, | 54 | 33 |
| 54 | do. | Girard Bank, | 52a52¼ | 50 |
| 1 | do. | North America Bank, | 402 | 400 |
| 234 | do. | Com. & R. R. do. Vicks. | 61½a63½ | 100 |
| 80 | do. | Commercial Bank Natchez, | 79a80 | 100 |
| 8 | do. | Grand Gulf Bank, | 80 | 100 |
| 135 | do. | Kentucky Bank, | 90a90½ | 100 |
| 35 | do. | Northern Bank, Ky. | 94 | 100 |
| 1 | do. | Com. Bank Cincinnati, | 100½ | 100 |
| 44 | do. | N. American In. Co. | 11 | 10 |
| 18 | do. | Phil. Wilm. & Balt. R. R. | 54 | 50 |
| 30 | do. | Phila. & Reading R. R. | 43 | 50 |
| 7 | do. | Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co. | 67¼ | 50 |
| 18 | do. | Philadelphia Exchange Co. | 65½ | 100 |
| 66 | do. | Schuylkill Nav. Co. | 117a119 | 50 |
| 5 | do. | Philadelphia Savings, | 24 | 25 |
| 100 | do. | Girard Trust, | 25¼ | 25 |
| 8 | do. | Northern Liberties, Gas Co. | 58 | 45 |
| 6 | do. | Camden & Amboy R. R. | 125 | 100 |

### RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

☞ Agents will please endorse their letters, and Post masters frank in *full*. To constitute a *frank*, it is necessary to write the name of the Post Master in full, and the word "free" also.

| *April 26, received from* | | *April 30, received from* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Joel Elliott, | 5 00 | Abiel Silver, | 5 00 |
| H. Bedford, | 4 00 | S. Ryan, esq (Meare) | 2 00 |
| Joshua Hanna, | 10 00 | Wm. McCurdy, Esq. | 2 00 |
| J. Sargeant, Esq. | 12 00 | J. S. Duden, Esq. | 4 00 |
| Rich. E. Morse, Esq. | 2 00 | P. Dudley, Esq. | 10 00 |
| B. K. Cranston, Esq | 2 00 | E. Colum, Esq. | 2 00 |
| J. R. H. Purvean, of Franklin, Tenn. per L. A. Godey, | 2 00 | Ha low Munson, | 4 00 |
| *April 27,* | | Henry Devolin, Esq. | 5 00 |
| Wm. Trigg, Jr. nett, | 75 | Hugh Wood, esq P. M. nett, not frank, pos. 50 | 1 50 |
| Sam'l F. Christian | 2 00 | Edw. W. Cook, | 1 00 |
| Benj. Libbey, Esq. | 1 00 | *April 30,* | |
| E. Brandley, | 3 00 | W. A. Pierce, tr. agt. | 100 00 |
| J. Sargeant, Esq. | 1 00 | Nath. Wetherill, jr. esq | 2 00 |
| J. Rundle, Esq. | 2 00 | Wm. Bernard, | 5 00 |
| P. Montgomery, esq. | 12 00 | *May 1.* | |
| Wade S. Cothran, esq | 1 00 | C. Crowell, Esq. | 2 00 |
| C. H. Sellman, Esq. | 2 00 | Richard J. Hoard, esq. | 2 00 |
| David G. Worth, esq. | 5 00 | G. W. Ellis, Esq. | 2 00 |
| D. Harrell, Esq. | 5 00 | Jas Fordyce, Esq. | 3 00 |
| Jos. Goulbourn, esq. | 2 00 | D. S. Forney, Esq. | 2 00 |
| Mariani Ganer, nett, | 81 | Wm. A. Pierce, tr agt. | 30 00 |
| J. A. Troup, nett | 1 75 | *May 2.* | |
| *April 29,* | | J. F. Gould, | 2 00 |
| Robert Wilson, | 2 00 | Wm. D. Taylor, Esq. | 3 00 |
| R. M. Owen, | 1 00 | G. G. White, Esq. | 3 00 |
| Jas. W. Turner, | 2 00 | Wm. Laurie, Esq. | 4 00 |
| Henry Thrall, | 2 00 | Henry S. Beaks, Esq. | 2 00 |

LIST OF UNPAID LETTERS, remaining to our address in the Post Office:—

From Perry Ct. House, Ala. Apr. 16; from Ogdensburg, N. Y. Apr. 13; from Newberry, C. H. S. Co.

[illegible]

## FOR SALE A VALUABLE FARM.

[illegible]

## TO THE LADIES.

[illegible]

## NOTICE.

[illegible]

## INFORMATION WANTED.

[illegible]

## THE CASKET AND Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

### CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

*The May Number of the popular Magazine*, embellished with a splendid engraving on steel, the "FAVORITE OF THE HAREM," illustrating a tale by Miss Pardoe. A very fine engraving on Wood of "OUDE, ON THE RIVER GOGGRA, INDIA," and TWO PAGES OF MUSIC, arranged for the Guitar.

The Contents which are unusually rich, are as follows:

*The Favorite of the Harem*, Miss Pardoe; Rambling in Rome; Return to the Ladies, Oliver Oldham; Love will find out a Way: An Adventure in the West, H. W. C.; The Wife Or, Woman's Constancy, John T. Maul, Esq.; The Fairy Shoe; Nora Boyle; Fair Annie Macleod, Mrs. Crawford; Fort of Oude, on the River Goggra.

POETRY.

Kathleen Mavourneen, Mrs. Crawford; William Tell to his Troops, Mrs. Crawford; The Melancholy Wind, Childers; To Blanche, Park Benjamin; Genevieve, D. L.; Homage to Woman, Schiller; Oh! Dinna Forget Me; [illegible]; Stanzas; Lines, suggested by David's Picture of Napoleon Asleep; A Father's Curse, Thomas Aird.

THE JUNE NUMBER.—We can promise our subscribers something unusually good for the next number. It will contain a splendid steel engraving, illustrating a story of the well-known and terrible fort at Madras, in Bengal, besides several communications from highly gifted pens. There are one or two pieces of poetry on our file, which in their way are quite gems.

NOTICE TO AGENTS.—Those who have acted as agents for the Casket, while under the charge of Mr. S. C. Atkinson, will please continue to act in that capacity for the present proprietors, to whom they are respectfully requested to remit all funds in their hands for the year 1839.

The proprietors wish it to be distinctly understood that under the new arrangement, the CASKET will be a separate and distinct publication from the "Post." Complaints have often been made that the reading matter of the two was the same. *From and after the present number*, the "CASKET" will stand upon its own basis.

TERMS—$2 50 per annum, or TO CLUBS, FIVE COPIES YEARLY for Ten Dollars, *invariably in advance*.

The Casket will continue to be issued by the new proprietors, from the old office, NO. 2 Carter's Alley.

G. R. GRAHAM & CO.

To whom our friends are requested to direct all their communications relative to the Casket.

## BOWEL COMPLAINTS CURED.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM is a certain, safe, and effectual remedy for dysentery, diarrhoea, looseness, cholera morbus, summer complaint, cholic, griping pains, sour stomach, flatulency, &c. &c. and all spasmodic and nervous diseases, as sick and nervous head ache, hysterics, cramp, &c. &c.

From Dr. M. L. Knapp, late Physician to the Baltimore Dispensary, and agent for the Maryland Vaccine Institution.

*Baltimore*, March 17, 1838.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—You ask me what proofs I meet with of the efficacy of your medicine. I can safely say that I never prescribed a medicine for Bowel Complaints that has given me so much satisfaction, and my patients so speedy and perfect relief as this. [illegible]

[illegible]

your Balsam. After a portion of castor oil it was administered several times through the night. In the morning the physician found the discharges essentially changed; the disease was checked, nay, removed; all other medicines were discontinued, and the child was soon restored to usual health. We have ever since kept this invaluable medicine on hand, and for both adults and children, have found it uniformly efficacious. We readily pronounce it the best adapted to family use of all the preparations with which we are acquainted.—Hoping that the public will soon become universally acquainted with this medicine, I remain, yours, &c.

H. K. Green.

☞ It may be had wholesale and retail of Dr. JAYNE, No. 20 South Third street, Philadelphia; A. B. & D. Sands, No. 100 Fulton street, New York; John W. Sharp and Cincinnati Ohio, General Department; and in most of the towns and cities of the United States.

☞ CAUTION.—Dr Jayne's genuine Carminative and Expectorant, have always *have his written signature* on the outside wrapper. There are counterfeits on both these valuable medicines—therefore beware and always look for the written signature of D. Jayne. my 4—tf

## WILLIAM LANCASTER'S

FANCY [illegible], [illegible], and Curtain Pole Manufactory, No. 316 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. my 4—[illegible]

## ELEGANT PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,

OF the latest styles, superior and handsomer than the French, and at about one half the price. Also, Sun Screens, a new article, much used in France. W. & W. H. RICHARDSON, extensive manufacturers, No. [illegible] South Third street, request the attention of persons desiring the above articles which they will sell at low prices, by wholesale or retail.

my 4—6t

## BOARDING AT WEST CHESTER, PA.

A FEW respectable boarders can be accommodated in a private family, during the summer season, by early application at Mrs. Heath's, west end of Gay street, West Chester. Also, convenience for a pair of horses and vehicle. (Reference exchanged.) my 4—3t

## YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—MOUNT JOY,

*Lancaster County, Pa.*

THIS Seminary is located on the banks of the Little Chiquesalunga, about half a mile south of the village of Mount Joy, in view of the Philadelphia and Harrisburg rail-road about seven hours ride from the former, and two hours from the latter place, with both of which and with Lancaster there is daily communication.

The Principal and proprietor of this Institution has for about fifteen years conducted a Female High School in the city of Philadelphia. As he is aided in the several departments of English and Classical Education, in the Natural and Exact Sciences—in Music, instrumental and vocal—in French, Italian, Drawing, Painting, &c. by teachers of reputation and experience, he has no expectation of lowering the standard of female education in the new establishment, or of remitting any efforts, on his part, to place it on an equal standing with the best female seminaries in our country.

TERMS.

1. The school year will be divided into two sessions, of five calendar months each, the first commencing on the 1st of May, and the second on the 1st of November. No admission for a shorter term than one session.

2. The charge for board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition in all the English and classical studies, will be per session, payable in advance. $[illegible]

3. The extra charge per session will be, for music, [illegible]
For drawing and painting, and for French, each [illegible]
Charge for bed and bedding. [illegible]

In the discipline of the seminary, the members are contemplated as physical, moral and intelligent beings. Hence all the domestic and school regulations and arrangements are adapted with careful regard to this as a leading principle. It scarcely need be added, that moral suasion, in some of its various modes, furnishes the chief and almost the only means of discipline employed in the seminary, the salutary influence of which greatly contributes to the mental improvement, kind feelings, content and comfort of its members.

The location of the Seminary, besides its general conveniences, possesses several peculiar advantages, its convenient distance from the pleasant village of Mount Joy, its separation from it by the Chiquesalunga as a boundary line, the beautiful scenery and rich botanical localities along the borders of the creek, the healthy situation of the premises and the commodiousness of the Seminary apartments, commend themselves to the notice of every visiter.

N. DODGE, A. M. Principal.

[illegible]

## A CARD.

[illegible]

## NOTICE.

[illegible]

## WORMS, WORMS, WORMS.

TO remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often undermine the health and destroy the lives of children, use Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe remedy for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and debility of the Stomach and Bowels and organs of digestion. To be had at No. 20 South THIRD street, Philadelphia. ap 20—tf

## LIFE AND HEALTH.

PERSONS whose nerves have been injured by Calomel, or excessive grief, great loss of blood, the suppression of accustomed discharges or cutaneous eruptions, intemperate habits, or other causes which tend to relax and enervate the nervous system, will find a friend to soothe and comfort, in EVANS'S CHAMOMILE PILLS. Those afflicted with Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, Palsy, Serious Apoplexy, and dangerous affections of the Heart, Nausea, Vomiting, pains in the side, breast, limbs, head, stomach or back, will find themselves immediately relieved, by using

EVANS'S CHAMOMILE and APERIENT PILLS.

Dr EVANS does not pretend to say that his medicine will cure all diseases that flesh and blood are heir to, but he does say that in all Debilitated and Impaired Constitutions—in Nervous diseases of all kinds, particularly of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and in Incipient Consumption, whether of the Lungs or Liver, they will cure. That dreadful disease CONSUMPTION, might have been checked in its commencement, and disappointed of its prey all over the land, if the first symptoms of Nervous Debility had been counteracted by the CHAMOMILE FLOWER, chemically prepared, together with many other diseases, where other remedies have proved fatal.

How many persons do we daily find tortured with that dreadful disease, SICK HEADACHE, if they would only make trial of this invaluable medicine, they would perceive that life is a pleasure and not a source of misery and abhorrence. In conclusion I would warn nervous persons against the abstraction of BLOOD either by leeches, cupping, or the employment of the lancet. Drastic purgatives in delicate habits are almost equally improper. These are practices too often resorted to in such cases, but they seldom fail to prove highly injurious. Certificates of cures are daily received, which add sufficient testimony of the great efficacy of this invaluable Medicine, in relieving afflicted mankind.

OBSERVE.—Dr. Wm. Evans's Chamomile and Family Aperient Pills are put up in small packs, each pack contains one vial and one box, (both pills.) The purchasers should be careful that they do not buy the wrong Medicine, as there are Pills among some druggists bearing the name of Evans's Pills, but which are not Dr. Wm. Evans's genuine Chamomile Pills—therefore, you that order Medicines, be careful that you are not deceived.—Medical Office and General Depot, is at No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, where orders for the Medicine may be directed. ap 20—tf

## DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP

OF PRUNUS VIRGINIANA, OR WILD CHERRY.

This medicine is offered to the public as an effectual remedy in all affections indicative of *Pulmonary Disease*, both in their recent and more advanced stages, such as *Asthma, Pulmonary Consumption*, recent or chronic [illegible]

[illegible]

## HIRST & DREER'S

[illegible]

## CATLIN'S INDIAN GALLERY.

[illegible]

## REMOVAL.

[illegible]

## MORAVIA SILK COMPANY.

[illegible]

## WANTED.

A LAD [illegible]

## INFIRMARY FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN

[illegible]

## CROUP, COUGH, ASTHMA,

SPITTING OF BLOOD, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SUN.

Yesterday's Sun arrives at Lebo, Pennsylvania, at 10 o'clock this morning.

BALLAD.

"When we went out a-gypsying, a long time ago"

O Merrily strike home stroke, whose arm does ply it!
Quick sparkles the red iron, and merry rings the anvil
Now still,
And with the thoughtful pain have passed Hate, Wrath, and Scorn,
And on the forehead sit Peace, Love, and Glory.

"Since we went out a-gypsying, a long time ago."

It seems but yesterday I heard, from yonder lane, the cuckoo;
The sounds that come so softly now—the rustling of the corn—
The thrush's song,
That, sounding through the wood, made it more lonely;
And the sweet voice of her I love.

"As when we went out a-gypsying, a long time ago."

The nuts hang brown upon the bar, so when of old we came—
Each group jack, each shady nook, dearer to me still than fame—
But hours are counted now whose halt was the delight
Of heart or eye.

"When we went out a-gypsying, a long time ago."

And many a laughing lip is mute, and clouded many a brow,
And eyes that sought each other then, are all cursed now;
We may not meet up in a life, as here we met, I trow,
"When we went out a-gypsying, a long time ago."

THANKSGIVING.—Affection, like spring flowers, breaks through the frozen clods of self, if but the heart which calls nothing but its own is taught to make it happy, never will exist in vain.

SMALL VICES.—If a leader to common small and habitual defects that grow of negligence or vices, as it is better to discover a warrant of it in secret than one wild beast.

ARKANSAS ELOQUENCE.

"Gentlemen of the jury, you know some of you there you see. You know I've been some stumpin' myself, and I've been some in my time, and with me that I'm not a man to mince matters. Do you know, gentlemen, I'm not ashamed to stand a candle at a hot-bed? What do you want of a candle when the sun's a-shinin'? I like that bird he's been a-singin' to you. Good looking, gentlemen, against Gineral Jackson's does he want of a nobler? Nothing, exactly nothing. No, gentlemen, I'm not ashamed to steal the candle—he wouldn't be caught stealing himself—never mind a knife, he never had a knife, nor he never would have the impudence to ask him. He has the impudence to call me a jackass—me, gentlemen, that fit the battle of Jayhawk, that lawyer on the other side has been spitting his spite at me, and I'm ready to say and say yes up with the notion that my client walked off with the pocket-book—gentlemen, I believe he did—but you ain't such a pack o' fools as to believe him. He's a man that's known for truth and veracity—and while you are about it, make up that fact—and while you're a-doin' it to bear in mind that my client is present. I'd like to see you come and say to my face that he's a gineral liar, and I never lied, so I give you a clear notice. Now you've got the case of sending my client to prison—I can see that fact sticking out in your countenances—and I'm not a-goin' to deny it. I'm not the man to deny in his place, suppose, for instance, I was on your shoes I wouldn't do it. I've been in a big jail without fire, where the wind was blowing in one side and out the other, and the rain thing to brag of about the place was a perfect view of the wickedness of sin and misery; and you think I should go? I'd see you first—I'd see them first a-hanging!"

THE FLOWERS OF THE SEA: A THRILLING STORY.

An extraordinary story is told by Captain Wellesley, of a lover and his mistress, who were saved in a singular manner from the jaws of a shark. A transport was lying at Portsmouth, on board, was sailing with a gentle breeze when the cloud of [illegible] and the officers were leaning over the poop rails, conversing on a young lady who had imparted him with the tender passion, and who was in the cabin in the act of handing a paper to her lover, when sure enough, between the dim sea, and, regarded by her elation drafted nature; the officer saw no time or stopping in either case, but leaped her with one arm. The rule were quickly hauled, the ship by the [illegible] and the boat made to lower a boat, when to the dismay of all on board, a large shark appeared in the wake of the vessel, and gliding toward his victim, a cloud of terror from the [illegible] communicated called the attention of the officer to the approaching danger; he saw the monster's fearful length meaning [illegible] a desperate and fatal struggle and splashing the water so as to frighten the shark, and thus retard its speed and weight. The current and now carried the officer and his fair charge [illegible] when the shark appeared a second time alongside, and was in the act of turning on his back, when one of the hapless pair, were a private of the officer's command jumped fearlessly overboard and blew up beyond its bad, which he stopped in the back of the shark, which [illegible] disappearing, the three were released from their perilous situation.

THE MOON.

"The moon, whom I had but seen fully and alone, like the high-hearted, solitary companion of primeval world, looks down upon a populous and erring world from the castle of his strong but remote throne, compose to the poet and the sensual sympathy with Truth and Duty, was now girt and [illegible] by a thousand fine and pearly clouds, like the waves of a summer sea, and [illegible] were being as it were, to surround, like a host of [illegible] in a tent, some gradually winged with a most soft and delicate [illegible] of feeling, fantastic shapes and dreams, which are now a portion of her loveliest [illegible], and which [illegible] of the sky spreads forth her calm magnificence of glory to show to man that [illegible] of [illegible] spirit, though they may seem to be insecure and intermixed, yet are working and working [illegible] and to give us a glimpse of that deep and unbroken peace which has [illegible] the clouds and tempest of the earth, in [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] and variableness: and we may then feel the benignant power which hides in the elements monster nate the improvement of our moral life, and [illegible] of [illegible] to be the support of our spirits in the darkling struggles of our life's endeavours.

ADMIRABLE REMARK.

One of the best and readiest answers we recollect ever to have heard, was made last year, at the meeting held at Exeter Hall for the suppression of intemperance. A highly respectable gentleman present in the course of the evening, the property of making entire abstinence the ground-work of [illegible] Deadly wrong, that neither courtesy to his visiting friends, nor the usages of social life, would permit him to subscribe to this restriction. Among other illustrations to prove that opinion he had taken an outrageously [illegible] he instanced those which were [illegible] and to draw their inspiration from the bottle, and who never [illegible] until they intoxicated. He alluded, particularly, to the supposed decline of Lord Byron. "Now, some of his best productions were written under the influence of gin." The hon. Mr. Plumtree, we must be excused for naming him in print, in answer, very heartily said, "I very much doubt the truth of the story related of the noble bard: but if it be true, Mr. Chairman, I appeal to it was more under the influence of gin when he wrote this confession, than when he wrote his poetry!"—the effect of the reply was produced; notwithstanding the character and solemnity of the meeting, the audience could not [illegible] their sensations in some rounds of [illegible] applause.—*Edinburgh Journal.*

THE INFLUENCE OF RESIDENCE ON CHARACTER.

"The place of one's nativity, or at least the residence of one's early childhood, exerts a greater sway upon one's character and history than the world commonly imagines; and I have always considered it important in studying the life and exploring the mental qualities of distinguished men to become acquainted with the knowledge of the natural influences under which their intellect was developed. Hence I look to the statesman, who wind the storms of popular rage, and upon the sermons of eloquent divine stands in the gloom of his passionate thoughts and deep mystery of his stern resolves and pours the electric ardors of his soul upon the wrongs of humanity and the sufferings of [illegible] and in the deep secret hall, a dark [illegible] rank of passions, shocking the bar of [illegible] fasten their [illegible] like [illegible] wrestling of a hero, whose will, we have been toned by the [illegible] of the deep, and whose breast is ever haunted by the restless of the sea. The [illegible] of Pope left an [illegible] of the lawns of Windsor as the [illegible] of Wordsworth proclaim the majesty and [illegible] of the hills that surround him; and the disparity between the characters of Lamb and Scott may be traced to their different [illegible] between the house of their boyhood.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [